AUCTION SALES.
By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
A FINE COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS, HANDSOME CHROMOS, AND Steel Engravings AT AUCTION, On Wednesday Morning, Oct. [illegible]
At 10 o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, 55 & 57 SOUTH CANAL-ST.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

BUGGIES
Phaetons, Side Springs, Wagons, Harness, and [illegible] AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. [illegible]
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Ready-made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, [illegible], Hosiery, etc., THURSDAY, OCT. 31, at [illegible] Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE WATER LOT, AT AUCTION,
To Settle the Estate of a Deceased Proprietor, THURSDAY MORNING, Oct. 31, at [illegible] o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
We shall sell, without reserve,
Lot 5, of Blocks 5 and 6, of So. Frac. Sec. 29, Town 39, R. 14.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE 60 PECK-ST., AT AUCTION,
On Thursday Morning, Oct. 31, at 11 O'Clock, AT BUTTERS' AUCTION ROOMS, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE SALE.
DESIRABLE LOTS
Blocks 8 and 16 of Section 20, Town 39, Range 14,
AT AUCTION,
On Monday Afternoon, Nov. 4, 1872,
On the Grounds, at 2 o'clock.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st.
GEORGE P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.,
LARGE AND VERY ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE OF Boots & Shoes.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.

RETAILERS OF BOOTS & SHOES,
Don't keep better Goods than Gore & Co., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st., will offer you at Auction WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30, at [illegible] m.

REGULAR SALE OF THURSDAY, Oct. 31,
FANCY CHINA, AND BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE, Games and Fancy Goods.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

By T. S. FITCH & CO.
Peremptory Sale!
Real Estate at Auction,
T. S. FITCH & CO.,
Salesroom, No. 157 Dearborn-st., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30, at 2 p. m.

HARRISON & CO.
AUCTION SALE OF CHROMOS!
Wednesday, Oct. 30, at 10 o'clock.
HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, 62 South Canal-st.

Dry Goods Sale
Thursday, Oct. 31, 1872.
HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, 62 South Canal-st.

EDWIN A. RICE & CO., Auctioneers.
EDWIN A. RICE & CO.

AT AUCTION.
EDWIN A. RICE & CO., Auctioneers.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. | CHICAGO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1872. | NUMBER 73.

SILVER WARE, WEDDING PRESENTS, ETC.

GORHAM'S SILVER AND SILVER PLATE.

Every variety of useful and ornamental Sterling Silver Ware, put up in rich Russia Leather and Satin Cases, made expressly for us, comprising an endless variety of Tea Sets, Urns, Fruit, Berry and Cake Stands, Knives, Spoons, &c., just opening at our new

Store, 266 & 268 Wabash-av.

Special Attractions in way of Beautiful and Appropriate

WEDDING PRESENTS.

RICH RUSSIA LEATHER

Portemonnaies, Dressing-Cases, Work-Boxes, Travelling Bags, elegant Belts and Parasol-Holders, and all kinds of Ornamented Vienna and Parisian Fancy Goods.

GILES, BROTHER & COMPANY.

POLITICAL.

Chicago, Oct. 20, 1872.

Messrs. John Kuhl, Charles Peters, Adam Sauer, John F. Koch, G. S. Borteer, Daniel Loder, John Straube, F. Finko, Thomas Iverson, F. F. Culoth, Henry Helfrink, Wm. Herman, John McScamell, Nick Schoeneck, John Baumgarten, Christ Weisselman, John H. Hull, H. R. Draper, G. Koch, Louis Eckhardt, H. Rahlfs, F. S. Schack, Henry Theis, E. Pribocsky, John Barnett, F. Wilk, P. R. Emmerich, D. Dellon, Louis Koss, H. Hammel, Adam Holzappel, August Hoffman, Christ Schulz, Wm. Hennefort, Wm. Hammel, J. A. Ullrich, Fritz Peters, Henry Schafer, Louis Maiser, Johan Schack, Michel Baret, Charles Huebner, George M. French, John McGrath, and others.

GENTLEMEN: Your communication, soliciting me to become a candidate for Alderman, is just received, and, in reply, would say that I accept, and, if elected, will use every effort to secure for the people of the Fifteenth Ward the improvements which are most needed, and will endeavor to have taxation kept within reasonable bounds, and also to have the money raised by taxation economically and judiciously expended.

Yours, very respectfully,
NICK ECKHARDT.

HATS AND FURS.

BISHOP & BARNES,

AT THEIR NEW AND ELEGANT STORE,
164 State-st., corner Monroe,
HAVE JUST OPENED
The Largest and Finest Stock of LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S FURS, ever exhibited in Chicago, a large proportion of them our own manufacture. Also, Gents' Dress and Business Hats, Youths' and Children's Hats, in all styles and colors.

TREES.

LARGE FOREST TREES.

We are now prepared to transplant any quantity of Forest Trees, and warrant them to grow thriftily. For the character of our work we refer to the big trees planted by us on
Ashland-av. and in Lincoln Park.
Parties desiring trees transplanted during the coming season will please hand in their orders early, so we can prepare the ground before the frost sets in.
NELSON & BENSON,
129 & 131 LaSalle-st., basement of Boone's Block.

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REMOVAL.
FASHIONABLE
FURNITURE!
W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO,
266 & 268 Wabash-av.

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DOW, MORAN & CO.,
Commission Merchants and Cheese Dealers,
HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 95 South Water street.

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JOSEPH STOCKTON & CO.,
Teaming and Drayage,
To Room 30, No. 156 Washington street.

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TO RENT.
55 STATE-ST., Second Floor, with Steam Elevator.
57 STATE-ST., Basement, with or without Steam Power.
Apply on the premises.
J. W. MIDDLETON.

FOR SALE.

LUNCH COUNTER
FOR SALE.
Range, Broiler, and general fixtures for Lunch Counter, in the Central Saloon, corner of Washington and Clark-sts., will be sold at Auction THIS MORNING (31st), at 10 o'clock.

WANTED.

WANTED.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, whose business is larger than any other in the world, want three or four best men in the city to represent the Society as Agents and Solicitors. Apply at office of the Northwestern Department, corner LaSalle and Washington-sts.

BUSINESS CARDS.

TOMBOEKEN
[illegible] patrons and friends that he has resumed his medical practice, corner of Madison, Room [illegible] to 3 P. M.

INSURANCE.

PENNSYLVANIA
FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
Nearly 50 Years Old.
Cash Assets, $1,250,000.00.
W. H. CUNNINGHAM, Agent,
ORIENTAL BLOCK,
120 LA SALLE ST., - - CHICAGO.

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EQUAL TO ANTHONY TROLLOPE, AND BETTER THAN WILKIE COLLINS, MISS BRADDON, OR MRS. WOOD.—*Springfield Republican.*

A NEW STORY,
BY
MRS. ANNIE EDWARDS,
Author of "Archie Lovell," "Ought We to Visit Her," &c., &c.

THE ORDEAL FOR WIVES.

One Vol., 12mo, Fancy Cloth, $1.50.
" " Paper, 1.00.

Written with the care of a practised and sure hand. It is an admirably natural and interesting story, admirably told. We like it.—[Buffalo Express.

One of the brightest and best novels it has been our fortune to read lately is "Ought We to Visit Her," by Mrs. Edwards. Mrs. Edwards' Novels are always good.—[New Haven Palladium.

It is a novel of great merit. In every part, plot, thought, character and style, it is strikingly excellent.—[Taunton Gazette.

MRS. ANNIE EDWARDS' RECENT NOVELS.

Ought We to Visit Her, -	$1.00
Archie Lovell, - - - -	1.00
Stephen Lawrence, Yeoman,	1.25
Susan Fielding, - - -	1.00

☞ Either of the above sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price.

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London Assurance Corporation
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Total Funds, Gold, - $13,234,425
Fire Assets, Gold, - - $5,064,000

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Insurance effected on Business Buildings, Merchandise, Provisions, Dwellings and their contents.

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LOANS ON REAL ESTATE.
We are prepared to negotiate some large loans on choice property for a term of years.
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WE WANT
Your overdue Claims, Bills, Notes, Accounts, &c., for collection.
Frazier's Mercantile Collection Agency,
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BANKER,
Corner Clark and Madison-sts. Buys and sells Stocks, Bonds, and Gold. Receives money on deposit and transacts a General Banking and Brokerage Business.

Loans Negotiated
On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.
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[illegible] East Washington-st.

SCALES.

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U. S. Standard Scales.
Forsyth's Scale Warehouse,
46 S. DESPLAINES-ST.

THE HORSE DISEASE.

Undoubted Evidence of Its Presence in Chicago.

The Disease Spreading Rapidly—Several Hundred Horses on the Sick List.

Forty Horses Down with the Disease at Evanston, Ill.

No Particular Change in the Situation in New York City.

Cows Attacked with the Plague in New Jersey.

IN CHICAGO.

Doubt no longer exists that the "Canada disease" has at last made its appearance, and is rapidly spreading in this city. The horses at the barns No. 612 West Jackson street and No. 18 Marshfield avenue, as also those at No. 609 West Madison street, which were reported in yesterday's TRIBUNE as believed to be affected with the "Canada disease," were examined yesterday afternoon by Drs. R. J. Withers, veterinary surgeon, of the Chicago City Railway stables, and J. C. McKinzie, veterinary surgeon, of Nos. 41 and 43 Fourteenth street, by order of Dr. Rauch, the Sanitary Superintendent of this city. After having thoroughly examined each horse they pronounced the malady to be the epizootic. These horses, and there are some forty of them in the three stables, are very severely affected, and some of them are said to be in a dangerous condition. Six of these were brought from Canada by a negro about the 20th of this month, and soon after showed symptoms of the disease, and to these six horses must undoubtedly be accredited the spread of the epizootic in this city. Dr. Bartlett, veterinary surgeon, of the West Side Omnibus stables, has also examined the horses, and is confident that their malady is the disease stated. One of the horses at the Ashland Livery Stable, No. 609 West Madison street, had the disease some five weeks ago, which was then sporadic, or not epizootic, and is now again sick with the same disease, which this time is epizootic.

During night before last, and throughout yesterday, the disease spread rapidly, and a large number of horses in all parts of the city have since been attacked with the disease. The West Side Railway Company's stables report a large number of horses sick, and some fifty horses are now under the treatment by Dr. Bartlett, at the West Side Omnibus stables. Some of the horses at the Van Buren street car barn have also been attacked. At Parmelee's Omnibus stables nearly all the horses are more or less affected. This latter place was visited yesterday afternoon by Dr. Rauch, the Sanitary Superintendent, together with some of the most eminent veterinary surgeons in the city, for the purpose of satisfying themselves that the malady is the real epizootic. Several horses in private stables were also taken sick during yesterday, among them a valuable horse belonging to Judge J. B. Bradwell. With the exception of the horses at the three first named stables, the disease is yet of a mild form, and with proper care and attention may not become so serious as to interrupt the business of the city.

Dr. Rauch has given orders to disinfect all the stables in the city at once. He also cautions the public not to take sick horses from or to any stable. People should also be careful to keep the horses well covered with woollen blankets.

Two valuable trotting horses belonging to James H. Finnigan, Esq., stabled on West Monroe street, near Jefferson, were taken sick last evening.

Probably three hundred horses in this city have shown symptoms of the disease within twenty-four hours.

AT EVANSTON.

At Powers' livery stable, Evanston, there are forty horses down with the disease in a mild form. The first symptoms of the malady were discovered on Tuesday, when three horses were taken ill, by evening fifteen more were on the sick list, and yesterday morning all the horses in the barn, fifteen in number, were laid up in hospital. There was no discharge from the nostrils, but the animals drooped and refused to eat food placed before them.

LETTERS ON THE SUBJECT.

We have received the following letters on the subject of the horse disease, which will prove particularly interesting at the present time. The first is from the agent of the Illinois Humane Society:

LETTER FROM MR. BRANSON.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As the "Horse-disease" is undoubtedly here, and will prevail to some extent, we desire to notify the public that we shall consider it imperative upon us to prevent by all the means in our power the use of diseased horses, and will arrest all persons working such. We consider this our duty, both as a preventive to the spread of the disease, and for the comfort and safety of the horse. We advise all owners of horses to use clear pine tar in and about the stables, and also in the vessels they water their horses in. Mr. Parmelee is using slippery elm freely in the water his horses drink, and with good effect. A liniment made of 3 parts tinct. aconite, 3 parts tinct. arnica, 1 part chloroform, 1 part olive oil, 1 part opium, was used with excellent effect by Mr. C. J. Davis, 13 Marshfield avenue, whose valuable horses are recovering. Rub it under the throat freely as soon as you see signs of the disease. Any druggist can put it up for you. Rub the legs well with the liniment, and bandage with woollen cloths to keep warm. Let every one give their horses good care, and we will get along well.

JAMES S. BRANSON,
Agent Humane Society.

LETTER FROM DR. PAAREN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Having returned from my trip East, whither I went for the purpose of studying the nature of the prevailing epizootic influenza, and since my return having visited nearly all the places in this city where the same disease is said to be raging, I have found that we have not the same disease here.

From the several elaborate accounts of the disease, furnished our local papers by some of our veterinary surgeons, it would appear that the same form of disease exists, and has existed here nearly the whole year. Now, what is the use of trying to make people believe such talk. I do not wish to boast of the number of stables I attend, and the number of animals which I have treated successfully for influenza, commonly called the distemper,—the treatment of which is indeed very simple, and with which nearly every groom is familiar. In short, the much-talked-of disease has been the influenza in its common sporadic form, in which, occasionally, we find the same (liver and lung) complications, as is found in the epizootic form.

It is said that [illegible] like the cases seen East. The fact is, the appearance of a horse suffering from sporadic influenza differs, in general, not much from one suffering from the disease in its epizootic form. The suddenness with which the disease, where it does exist, has affected nearly all the horses, is a peculiar feature of the epizootic influenza. This feature of the outbreak is entirely wanting here.

This disease, as I have seen it in Europe, and during my inspections last week in the East, is positively not in our city. I feel it a duty to express my views, after a most careful examination of all the cases I could lay my hands on, both there and here, and there is no need of imposing fears among horse-owners for the sake of having something to say. If the disease should come here, it would very quickly speak for itself; for, with the general miserable sanitary condition of our stables, it is certain that, within twenty-four hours after its appearance, half the horses in Chicago will be suffering with the dreaded malady.

Yours, &c., N. H. PAAREN,
Veterinary Editor of the *Prairie Farmer.*

DR. PAAREN'S REPORT.

As announced in THE TRIBUNE several days ago, the *Prairie Farmer* despatched its Veterinary Editor, Dr. Paaren, East, for the purpose of thoroughly examining into the character of the disease, so as to give its readers a correct idea of its nature, and suggest such treatment, hygienic and medicinal, as his well-known ability and experience would dictate. Dr. Paaren, having returned, has made a report, from which we make the following extracts:

As a rule, with symptoms more or less prominent of a general febrile condition, there is great dulness and debility, frequent and weak pulse, scanty discharge of dry excrements and high-colored urine; appetite lost. The disease generally commences with a shivering fit, or rigor; there is a yellowness of the membrane of the eye—one of the signs of jaundice—which indicates that the liver is implicated. In a day or so, a serous defluction from one or both nostrils ensues, which become quickly heightened in color, the eyes themselves appearing at the same time heavy and moist, the upper lid drooping; the lips are hanging; the animal's skin is dry, and the coat staring and unhealthy-looking. The ears and legs are cold. The serous exudation from the nose soon loses its thin character, for cough comes on, and the discharge becomes purulent, yellowish-green, streaked.

According to our observations, the disease, though it occasions great temporary inconveniences to all classes in the localities where it prevails, is not of a fatal character. The terrible accounts of its fatality and general destruction, which reached us from a few places at the beginning of its spread, were most likely either produced by utter neglect, or caused by wrong measures pursued for its relief. To our knowledge, in many instances, the accounts given of the disease, and its effects are greatly exaggerated. The plurality of the horses affected suffer very little. Some of them recover already on the fourth or fifth day—in fact, the larger portion affected. But the prostrating nature of the disease leaves the horses weak for a time after, and rest and good nourishing are required to restore them. A number of the cases, particularly such horses as are in poor condition, exhausted from over-work, and kept in unhealthy and crowded quarters, are suffering to a greater extent. The disease here runs its course slower, and it requires more care and exertion to carry them safely through. It generally reaches height about the ninth day.

As the purulent discharge from the nose becomes confirmed, and increases in quantity, the disease grows milder, and all the symptoms begin to abate. The cough and soreness of throat lessen, the pulse moderates, the heat of the body becomes equable, the countenance more lively, and the horse becomes disposed to eat some favorite food. The dung, which has been before dry and in small quantities, and the urine, which has been also sparse and high-colored, return to their natural states, and the horse recovers gradually, but slowly.

With regard to the treatment of this disease, it is certain that everything depends on attention and good nursing. These two things are even more essential than medicine; for many an animal will survive that has not been taking a particle of medicine, but has been assiduously tended during its sickness. Bleeding and physicking is dangerous. All depletive measures should be avoided; the strength cannot bear it. The horse should be kept in a warm, dry and well-littered stall or box; ventilation and cleanliness should be attended to. The body should be blanketed, and the legs hand-rubbed, and bandaged with flannel or hay bands. Exposure to drafts of air should be avoided.

The food should consist of sweet, aromatic hay, sliced carrots or apples, and occasional messes of soft, warm food, in small quantities, such as oatmeal gruel, boiled barley, or scalded oats. If there is a difficulty in swallowing, a mild embrocation should be applied to the throat. Setons, rowels, and blisters should be avoided. The drink should consist of pure water, from which the chill should be removed by adding one-fourth warm water. Luke-warm linseed or hay-seed tea is beneficial. Frequent sponging of the eyes and nostrils with luke-warm water. When great debility prevails, with little or no appetite, give twice daily half a drachm of tincture perchloride of iron, and two drachms of the compound tincture of gentian. Disinfectants should be used, but not under the nose of the horse. Chloride of lime should be sprinkled behind the horse, diluted with twenty parts of water, or carbolic acid, same dilution. Smoking with tar will do no good, and is positively hurtful, as it irritates the mucous surfaces of the eyes and nose, and increases the catarrhal discharge characteristic of the malady.

All noise should be suppressed, all strangers forbidden to enter the stable; none must approach the animal but the man it is accustomed to, and he must move as quietly as possible. Whatever is to be done must be accomplished as quickly and as quietly as under the circumstances is possible.

ELSEWHERE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The number of horses that have died during the last 24 hours in New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City is about 140. This mortality probably represents the crisis of the epidemic, and the general impression to-day is that the disease is on the wane. The weather continues fine and the horses in the streets look better, and move with more briskness. The city passenger lines are running about half their force, and the lines most crowded has four horses to each car. The great danger now is that the convalescent horses will be worked beyond their strength, and thus swell the death list. About fifty ox teams have been brought here from points on the Hudson River. Dead horses are removed by a six-ox team. No steam dummies or locomotives are in use in the streets. The car companies say such a change would cost too much and be defeated by the first snowfall. The 150 horses in the Fire Department are nearly all very sick, though none have died. Hand engines have been overhauled and several companies organized to haul and work them.

All *post-mortem* dissections show inflamed lungs containing mucus, though the throat is not always affected. The trade blockade continues. The movement in cotton is completely obstructed.

The number of horses that have died from all diseases in this city since last Friday exceeds 300. This is not because disease is more malignant here, but because many sick horses were worked to death.

To the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The weather to-day is cool, pleasant, and very favorable for relieving the prevailing epidemic, which is now thought to have reached its crisis. The manifestations of the results of the disease, however, remain about the same. Deaths are constantly occurring, about one hundred being yesterday reported in this city and Brooklyn. Many stage lines have increased the number of their trips, but the horses seen in the streets, not only of the car lines but private vehicles, show bad symptoms of the disorder.

Several firms will receive oxen to-day from Poughkeepsie, for the conveyance of merchandise. Horses of the regular army in this vicinity are almost all afflicted, and Quartermaster General Ingalls has issued an order as to the disease and its remedy.

Humanitarian Bergh announces his purpose to continue in preventing the working of the afflicted animals. Three or four Broadway stage companies have each sued Bergh's society for interfering with their business. Each claims $25,000 damages, and ask for an injunction against Bergh and his men.

At a meeting of the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health, yesterday, it is understood that a thorough examination of all the stables was ordered. The working of diseased horses without some covering is thought to be surely fatal.

The grain and fruit trade continues to suffer heavily. The ocean steamships, which sail to-day, will not carry more than one-third of their usual amount of freight. The India did not discharge her freight on her arrival yesterday. To-day an attempt will be made by lighters. Many of the sugar refineries are reported to have suspended business. It is the opinion of several business men that the Washington Market, near Vesey street, is losing nearly $50,000 a day.

The Stable Superintendent thinks that working the diseased horses will run the distemper into glanders, and the result will be fatal.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—Evening.—The condition of the horses to-day in the city stables is reported a little better, but there is nothing to indicate a speedy abatement of the disease.

The progress of the disease in the Fire Department is most alarming. Out of 144 horses only 2 are well, and 34 are wholly unfit for duty. Rest is considered the great requisite for their cure, and this it is almost impossible to give them. Even if the disease was stopped at once two months, it is thought, would be required to get the horses into their former condition. Chief Engineer Perley has ordered a first-class steam fire-engine with self-propelling attachment. This can be run, it is said, at the rate of a mile in three minutes, while its speed can be easily regulated. It will be kept near the fire headquarters, and when the occurrence of a serious fire in any part of the city is reported, it will be despatched at once to the spot. The Chief Engineer to-day issued an order suspending for the present all leaves of absence, except in special cases of sickness or death. Six companies have been organized as hand companies, with their ranks filled by details from others. All the old two-wheeled hose carriages which could be found have been pressed into service, and will be attached to the engines. Some of the tenders will be run by hand.

Hundreds of 'longshoremen are complaining that the epidemic among the horses has rendered them penniless. Most of these laborers work by the hour, and some have not obtained over three hours' work in a week. Goods of all descriptions are piled promiscuously along the wharves on West and South streets, in some cases reaching to the height of ten or fifteen feet, completely hiding the river from view, and the small number of trucks employed to-day would not be able to relieve this enormous accumulation of freight in less than six months.

Eighty-seven horses died in this city yesterday. Increased facilities are needed to remove the carcasses from the streets and stables.

Two persons are reported sick to-day with the horse-disease.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—There is little change to note in the progress of the horse-disease in this city. This afternoon there were fewer teams out than on yesterday, and many deaths are occurring.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 30.—The horse-disease is spreading rapidly here. Twenty or thirty canal boats are laid up, and nearly every boat has lost one or two horses. Several hundred horses in the city are affected, and it is thought that in a day or two nearly all will be sick. It is spreading in the country also.

PATERSON, N. J.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 30.—The horse-disease is reaching alarming proportions in this city and vicinity.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 30.—The horse-disease is rapidly abating here.

NYACK, N. J.

NYACK, N. J., Oct. 30.—The horse-disease has appeared here and in this vicinity.

OSWEGO, N. Y.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 30.—There is no improvement in the horse-epidemic. Over two-thirds of the canal horses are affected, and considerable difficulty is experienced in moving boats.

CONCORD, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 30.—The horse disease has appeared here, but only in a mild form.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—It is stated that fifty cows have recently died of the same disease as that which is afflicting the horses, at East Orange, N. J.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 30.—It is estimated to-night that about 1,200 cases of the horse-disease prevail in this city. About thirty cars were withdrawn from two street car-lines to-day.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—The first cases of the horse-disease reported are improving, and some are entirely well. The Market Street Railway Company have taken off seven cars, and the Superintendent admits that one-half of the horses are slightly affected. In the livery and private stables there is a slight increase in the number of cases.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The horse-disease fully developed itself here to-day, making its appearance in a number of livery and private stables. So far none of the horses of the street-cars have been attacked.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 30.—All the horses were withdrawn this noon from the street railways, nearly all of them becoming weak and spiritless. Some stables report horses improving.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 30.—The horse-disease spread rapidly to-day. Several of the livery stables are closed. Many of the express company's horses are unfitted for service, and the disease has spread among the Fire Department horses. One of the street railroads ran cars once an hour this afternoon; another took off all their cars at 8 o'clock to-night. Very few fatal cases are reported.

DES MOINES.

The Recent Decision Against the Republic Fire Insurance Company—A Misstatement Corrected—The State Centennial Fund.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Iowa, Oct. 30.—A misstatement of the decision of the United States Circuit Court of this district, in the numerous cases against the stockholders of the Republic Fire Insurance Company, having given rise to innumerable letters of inquiry, the Court to-day authorized the following statement of their decision published:

Under the 6th section of the charter of the Republic Insurance Company, it is provided that in all cases of losses exceeding the means of the company, each stockholder shall be liable to the amount of unpaid stock held by him. It was decided by Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, and Judge Dillon, of the St. Paul Circuit Court, and the same ruling was adhered to at the recent term of the United States Circuit Court for Iowa, Judges Dillon and Love presiding, that under the charter of the Republic Insurance Company no stockholder was liable in a personal action to the Company for the unpaid stock held by him, except in cases where the losses by fire exceed the means of the corporation to pay said losses; that there was no personal liability on the part of the stockholders to pay assessments based upon the liabilities of the Company other than those occasioned by losses by fire; and accordingly that an assessment upon the stockholders upon the basis that the losses and liabilities of the Company made a call necessary, was not sufficient to give a right of action, and as no assessment based upon losses by fire alone had been made, the Company could not maintain an action against the stockholders. There was no other point decided in the case.

A meeting of the Iowa Centennial Board of Finance was held here to-day. General Bridgman, of the First Congressional District, was elected Chairman, and E. R. Kirk, of the Ninth Congressional District, Secretary. The Board designated all the National Banks of the State as agents to receive subscriptions of stock to the Centennial Fund.

CINCINNATI.

General Garfield on Expanding the Currency—The Machine Manufacturers' Convention.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 30.—General John A. Garfield was introduced on 'Change to-day by President Covington, and, during a brief speech, said there was likely to be a raid made on Congress demanding Secretary Boutwell to reissue $44,000,000 of greenbacks. He said the Secretary had no right to do so under the existing law. He said Congress looked to such bodies as this Chamber for aid in their efforts against disturbing the currency. The General was warmly received, and was heartily applauded at times during his remarks.

The National Convention of Machine Manufacturers adjourned late this afternoon, to meet here again on Dec. 17th. During the day they discussed the subject of credit prices; uniformity of rating horse power of engines, and railroad freights. They passed resolutions against reducing the currency below its present volume, and condemning "corners" and combinations, and that the general Government, private associations and individuals should counteract such combinations.

Arrival of Yellow Fever at Stonington, Conn.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—A special from Norwich, Conn., says that great excitement prevails in the seaport villages near that place, owing to the report of a vessel having arrived at Stonington from San Domingo, with cases of yellow fever on board. The schooner Crown Point, which was driven into port at Stonington, on Sunday night, by stress of weather, had two men prostrated by the disease, which had broken out during her voyage. The vessel was at once ordered to quarantine in the lower harbor. No new cases have occurred, but the two sick men are at the point of death.

Texan Indians on the War-Path.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30.—The *Republican* has a brief correspondence from Texas, dated Oct. 17, reporting an Indian raid into Hood and Parker Counties, on the Brazos River, and killing one woman and wounding several other persons. Part of the Indians still remained in Texas, and citizens were organizing for the purpose of driving them out.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Probabilities: The barometer will probably continue falling on the lower lakes, and thence to West Virginia, with prevailing brisk southeasterly winds, threatening weather and belts of rain. In New England and Middle States generally, warm weather and increasing cloudiness, with southerly to easterly winds. In South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States northerly to easterly winds, high barometer, and partly cloudy weather, with occasional rain. In Western Gulf and thence to lower Ohio Valley and Kansas, clearing weather and northerly to westerly winds with an occasional coast rain. In Northwest and Upper Lakes southerly to westerly winds, threatening weather and rain extending to the Ohio Valley, but clearing in the latter section by to-morrow. Warning signals continue at Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, and Buffalo.

POLITICAL.

GAMBLING ON THE NEW YORK ELECTION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Pool-selling on the election flourishes nightly at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth street. The sportsmen on the Custom House side give slight odds on each of the Northern States going for Grant. They venture nothing large, however, on Indiana, New York, or New Jersey. The betting on Mayor ranges as: O'Brien, $100; Havemeyer, $95; Lawrence, $45. On the Governorship, Dix leads Kernan slightly.

The polyglot Grant meeting here, to which seven or eight different nationalities were invited, was a mirth-provoking affair. After the resolutions were read to the babel of foreigners, the chorus of the Lucca Opera Company rose in the audience and furnished some Administration logic in the form of music.

United States Commissioner Davenport disposed of Mr. Healey's case, to-day, by sulkily granting an honorable discharge. Davenport turned fairly yellow as the evidence accumulated that Mr. Healey's residence was precisely as represented, and he glared at the reporters as, in a manner full of chagrin, he proceeded to release his victim without apology. Mr. Healey will sue Davenport for false imprisonment.

The solid men of the Grant persuasion in New York, who signed a recent sectarian circular to stimulate the clergy to enter upon a religious crusade, and to inspire their congregations to do a like work in opposing Kernan, because he is a Catholic, are nearly all pleading that they never signed the document. They decline, however, to denounce the Secretary who signed their names, or to call him to account. Mr. Beers, Secretary of the Council of Political Reform, being interviewed by a reporter, told at least part of the truth when he said: "None of the Executive Committee saw that document until it was printed, except Mr. Putnam and myself. It was not intended for the public at all. It was meant for the clergy only."

RADICAL ANXIETY AT MADISON, WIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Oct. 30.—There is considerable anxiety among leading Republicans in regard to the next Legislature, on account of the number of Independent candidates and popular Liberals running, and some fears are felt lest the Liberals should get control by carrying the close districts, and so secure the United States Senator.

F. H. Firmin was to-day nominated for the Assembly against L. B. Kilas, Democrat.

Several of the Republican stumpers are used up with much speaking, and are obliged to leave the field. The Chairman of the Republican Committee is much troubled to fill the appointments he has made.

CONTEMPLATED RADICAL FRAUDS THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 30.—It has been discovered that but a small portion of the negroes of this city have been registered, and it is suspected that this is part of a general plan throughout the State, under the impression that it will be much easier to swear in fraudulent colored votes than it would be to make a fraudulent registry for frauds in this direction.

Governor Palmer speaks at Macomb on Friday next, and at Chicago on Saturday night.

HON. CHARLES SUMNER'S LETTER OF DECLINATION.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—The Hon. Charles Sumner, in a letter from Paris, declining the Liberal nomination for Governor of Massachusetts, says:

In acknowledging your communication, I beg to repeat this declination, most sincerely desiring that no person should vote for me. Beyond this personal wish, which I trust will not be disregarded, is the consideration that, if chosen, I could not serve. At the same time I express my grateful sense of the trust reposed in me by the Conventions which united in this nomination. My acknowledgments are especially due the Conventions representing the fellow-citizens to whom I have for a long time been opposed on important public questions. I beg them to believe that I am not insensible to their good will, which is enhanced by the sign it affords that past differences are absorbed in the common desire to secure for our country the incomparable blessing of peace and reconciliation, under the safeguard of good government, and with the principles of the Declaration of Independence as our rule of conduct.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 30.—The Democratic State Executive Committee publish an address, in which they say they have reports from seventy-two counties, twenty-two in East, thirty-one in Middle, and nineteen in West Tennessee, leaving twenty to be heard from, some of which are large Cheatham counties. The counties heard from report the vote for Cheatham 77,575; Johnson 40,620; Maynard 49,800. They assert that Mr. Johnson and all other independents will be beaten, but that their running makes probable the election of three or four Republican Congressmen and an increased number of Republicans to the State Legislature. The committee urge the concentration of the vote on the party nominees to prevent this result.

LIBERAL RALLY AT DECATUR.

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 30.—The largest Liberal meeting of the campaign in Central Illinois was held here to-day. Five thousand persons were present. Speeches were delivered this afternoon by Hon. T. A. Hendricks and others. To-night Governor Koerner and Hon. W. W. O'Brien are addressing a very large audience at the Opera House, and the Hon. Edward Bunnell another as large in the Court House.

LIBERAL MEETING AT AURORA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Oct. 30.—There was a large and enthusiastic German Greeley and Koerner meeting here this evening. Mr. Caspar Butz made an eloquent and telling speech, which was frequently applauded and elicited a great deal of enthusiasm. The meeting was composed of the best German citizens.

TROUBLE IN THE RADICAL RANKS AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 30.—The Republican workingmen of Cleveland are very much put out at the flat refusal of the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee to comply with their proposition of favoring the abolishing of the contract system in the workhouses and Penitentiaries.

SIX "STRAIGHT-OUTERS" IN COUNCIL IN RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 30.—The straight-out Democrats met again this morning, but as only six persons were present, they had a private conference, and adjourned without making known the result of their deliberations.

PEACE IN POPE COUNTY, ARK.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 30.—Peace once more reigns in Pope County. The militia has been disbanded, and registration is quietly progressing in the county. Everything is now quiet, and no more trouble is apprehended.

Foreclosure of a Railroad.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 30.—Messrs. Samuel B. Ruggles and Albion P. Mann, Trustees of the bondholders, have commenced a suit in the United States Circuit Court in the St. Paul, Minn., District, to foreclose the Southern Minnesota Railroad, and ask to have a Receiver appointed. The first mortgage bonds amount to $3,600,000, and the second mortgage to $1,250,000. The road does not pay expenses under its present management, and has been in bad a way for some time.

HORRIBLE DISASTER.

Burning of the Steamship Missouri off the Bahamas.

The Passengers Take to the Boats—All Swamped but One.

Seventy-nine Lives Lost—Only Twelve Persons Saved.

Ten Women Among the Victims.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Mr. H. J. Quinan, Treasurer of the Atlantic Mail Line, furnishes the following despatch received by that Company, in relation to the loss of the steamer Missouri:

NASSAU, *via* KEY WEST, Oct. 30.

To H. J. Quinan, Treasurer of Atlantic Mail Steamship Company:

The Missouri burnt at sea, twenty-five miles from Abaco. [Abaco is the largest of the Bahama Islands—ED.] Five of the crew and the following passengers are saved: George Thackeray, John Rihus, Enrique Yanco, Wilbur Tunnell, James Cutler, Emilius Outerbridge, and Ebenezer Saunders, colored.

There is but little hope of the rest of the crew and passengers. Particulars by mail. The steamer Anna is at Key West waiting an answer.

(Signed) JOHNSON.

Quinan says the above despatch covers all the information this Company had received in relation to the loss of its steamer. He says "I infer that our agents first learned of the disaster from the passengers and crew saved, who doubtless landed at Nassau. The despatch was forwarded from Nassau to Key West by this Company's steamer Anna, which service was probably performed by her only after every hope of saving life had passed."

The following is a list of the passengers of the burnt steamer Missouri:

For Havana: Geo. Thackeray, Anthony Hopton, Gertrude Davies and three children, Aato Mancillas and wife, Colonel Albert S. Evans, Erastus Siegaro, Enrique Yanco, Henry Francis Fox, A. E. Outerbridge, Mrs. Mary Jane Allan and infant, Ernest Schoas, Miguel Garcia.

For Nassau: Victor Zelinki, Miss Malcom, Mrs. Hepburn and infant, L. F. Cleveland and five servants, J. W. Cabrum and Wilbur Tunnell.

The attaches of the steamer were: M. R. Greene, Captain; John Brown, First Officer; Lewis Farrell, Second Officer; W. D. Hempstead, Purser, and a crew numbering fifty-eight men.

LATER DETAILS.

KEY WEST, Fla., Oct. 30.—The steamer was burned at sea in a gale on the 22d inst., about 25 miles from Abaco, *en route* for Havana, *via* Nassau, N. P. The fire was discovered about 9 a. m. in the pantry, and suddenly burst out in volumes of flame amidships, spreading rapidly over the ship. The boats were launched immediately, and all but one were swamped at once. Those remaining on board were compelled on account of the flames to jump in the sea. Those saved landed in one of the boats at Abaco about 6 p. m. on the evening of the 22d, and were taken from here in a small schooner to Nassau. It was a terrible sight for those in the floating boat to see those in the water clinging to swamped boats, and begging for assistance. There were about ten ladies on board. It is not known whether any of the missing have since been picked up. It is said that the Captain used every effort to save the lives of the passengers. Three of the saved passengers are here now. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Two of the boats of the ill-fated steamer were burned alongside the vessel, and there is no probability that any of the others reached the shore. It is probable that not a single life would have been saved had it not been for James Culmer, a resident of Eleuthara, and a passenger on board. A new boat had been purchased in New York, and placed on deck, but, as the weather had been boisterous, she had not been secured, either by gripes or by chocks. When it was known that the vessel would be destroyed, Culmer, with a few others, launched this boat holding fast to the painter. When he jumped overboard and swam to the boat eleven others followed him, and, even then, it it had not been for Culmer, who was acquainted with the management of a boat, and piloted her safely through the surfs, she would have been lost with the others. The three passengers who are here were bound to Havana, and will be forwarded to that port. Further particulars will probably be received to-morrow.

SPORTING.

Racing at San Francisco—Base-Ball.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 30.—The race between Lucy and Occident, at Treat's Park Course, Alameda, this afternoon, drew 10,000 people. The purse was $7,500, best three in five to harness. The track was not in good condition a portion being wet and heavy. Both horses were in good trim and excellent spirits. Pools at noon sold at Lucy $60, Occident $15; time pools, 2:21, $40; 2:19 and 2:20, $17. A large amount of money was pending on the race, principally on time pools. In the first heat, Occident drew the pole. A good start was made on the second scoring. Both trotted evenly to the quarter pole, when Occident broke up and lost badly; on reaching the half mile, the horse then gathered up, and closed the breach within two lengths when Lucy passed the score. Time, 2:25.

In the second heat, a fine start was made after considerable scoring. Occident commenced breaking soon after the go off. On passing the quarter, Lucy continued to gain to the end, passing the score and leaving Occident in the distance some thirty feet. Time, 2:20. Considering the state of the track, Lucy's time created surprise. There is great disappointment at the result, and people have lost confidence in the California horse.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Base ball: Mutuals, 5; Baltimores, 2.

The American Missionary Association.

RACINE, Wis., Oct. 30.—The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the American Missionary Association commenced in this city to-day, at the Presbyterian Church, Hon. E. D. Hollon, of Wisconsin, in the Chair. The devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. G. F. Magoun, D. D., President of the Iowa College. The Rev. H. C. Hitchcock, of Kenosha, was elected Secretary, and J. F. Claflin, Esq., of Chicago, Assistant Secretary. The reports of the Treasurer and of the Executive Committee were read by the Rev. M. E. Shieby, and Rev. George Whipple, Secretaries at New York, and by Rev. E. M. Crooth, Field Secretary. In the evening the opening sermon was preached by the Rev. E. P. Goodwin, D. D., of Chicago. The attendance is largely of gentlemen from all parts of the country, and the meeting promises to be one of great interest. About 150 delegates are present, and more expected to-morrow.

Obituary.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The wife of Horace Greeley died at 4 o'clock this morning, at the residence of Alvin Johnson. Yesterday evening her symptoms inspired some faint hopes of her recovery, but during the night she had two chills, after which she was very easy until 4 o'clock, when she passed peacefully away. The funeral will take place from Dr. Chapin's church at 12 o'clock on Friday. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

SENATOR TRUMBULL.

Speech to the Voters of the North Side Last Night.

Refutation of Butler's, Howe's, and Morton's Falsehoods.

His Own Connection with the Custom House Investigation.

Mr. Scammon as a Lawyer and a Fair Man--Falsehoods in the McArdle Case.

The Moneyed Power, the Treasury Department, and the Colored Vote Solid for Grant.

The largest political meeting held on the North Side during the present campaign assembled at Seramor's Hall, corner of North avenue and Church street, last evening. Nearly one thousand persons were present, every seat and every available foot of standing-room being occupied. The enthusiasm was unbounded. The orator of the evening, Hon. Lyman Trumbull, was greeted with three cheers as he entered the hall, and three more when he ascended the platform. F. A. Hoffman, Jr., called the assemblage to order and nominated Colonel Voss for Chairman. He was unanimously elected, and introduced Senator Trumbull, who, after a few prefatory remarks spoke as follows:

REMARKS OF SENATOR TRUMBULL.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Having in former speeches exposed some of the frauds and corruptions of General Grant's Administration, I propose to-night to expose some of the subterfuges and misrepresentations by which they are sought to be covered up and excused.

BUTLER'S DEFENCE OF CORRUPTION.

One of the chief advocates of General Grant's re-election, if not the foremost of them all (General B. F. Butler), said in this city, a few weeks ago, in reply to the charge that there was a great deal of corruption in the Government, "I grant there is,—I grant there are bad members among us,—I grant there are a great many of them." He then said, "If our officers are so corrupt, if they have got full of the Treasury of the United States, it might be better to leave them in office still," and repeated the fable of the fox which objected to having a swarm of flies that were sucking his blood driven away lest a more hungry swarm should take their places. This was meeting the charge of official corruption boldly, and justifying the continuance of plunderers in power, on the ground that honest men could not be found to fill the public offices. It shows the estimate which the foremost advocate of General Grant's re-election has of the virtue and honesty of the people. Has it come to this, that there are not honest men enough in the country to fill its public offices? Let them who believe it vote to continue admitted plunderers in power, but let honest men vote for reform.

SENATOR HOWE'S MISSTATEMENTS.

Other advocates of General Grant's re-election, less bold than General Butler, resort to subterfuge and misrepresentation to cover up abuses. I do not mean to impute to my colleagues in the Senate wilful falsehood; but I do mean to assert and prove by reference to official documents, that some of them, in their zeal to defend the Administration, have misstated facts. If I make good my assertion, what, I ask, is to be thought of an Administration which can only be defended by a perversion of the truth? I propose to take up a few of the misstatements of several of my Senatorial colleagues, as I find them reported in their own papers, and expose them to this intelligent audience and the world.

Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, in a speech reported in the *Inter-Ocean*, speaking in defence of Custom House officials, says: "Mr. Trumbull ventured to say that he moved the investigation into the affairs of the New York Custom House. But the Senate journal testifies that Roscoe Conkling, of New York, moved that investigation." A person who undertakes to correct another should always be sure of his facts, a maxim which Mr. Howe seems to have forgotten when he made the above statement.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

Now for the facts. The record shows that on the 7th day of December, 1871, Mr. Trumbull offered for adoption in the Senate the following resolution:

Resolved (the House of Representatives concurring), That a joint select Committee on Retrenchment, consisting of four members of the Senate and seven members of the House, be appointed by the presiding officers of the two Houses, and that said Committee be instructed to inquire into the expenditures in all the branches of the service of the United States, and to report whether any, and what, offices ought to be abolished; whether any, and what, salaries or allowances ought to be reduced; what are the methods of procuring accountability in public officers or agents in the care and disbursement of public moneys; whether moneys have been paid out illegally; whether any officer or agents or other persons have been or are employed in the service without authority of law, or unnecessarily; and generally how, and to what extent, the expenses of the services of the country may and ought to be curtailed. And also to consider the expediency of so amending the laws under which appointments to the public service are now made as to provide for the selection of subordinate officers after due examination by proper Boards; their continuance in office during specified terms, unless dismissed upon charges preferred and sustained before tribunals designated for that purpose; and for withdrawing the public service from being used as an instrument of political or party patronage. That said Committee be authorised to sit during the recess of Congress, to send for persons and papers, and to report by bill or otherwise; and that said Committee may appoint a clerk for the term of six months, and no more.

It was under a precisely similar resolution that the affairs of the New York Custom House had been inquired into at a previous Congress. The official record further shows, that it was not until the 18th of December following that Mr. Conkling offered his resolution, instructing the Investigating Committee to inquire into certain specified abuses in the New York Custom House. A resolution raising the Senate Committee on Retrenchment, and embracing, except the proposition for a joint committee, the material portions of Mr. Trumbull's resolution, which covered the whole subject of the affairs of the New York Custom House, had been adopted before the adoption of Mr. Conkling's resolution in regard to specific matters, all of which were embraced in the general resolution which had previously been agreed to.

What now becomes of Mr. Howe's assertion that Mr. Conkling moved the investigation into New York Custom House affairs? If Mr. Howe's recollection is not greatly at fault, he will remember, and if his recollection fails, an examination of the *Globe* will show him that my proposition for general investigation was debated, and the whole subject of frauds in the New York Custom House gone over days before Mr. Conkling offered his resolution. The record will further show that when my resolution for a Joint Committee and thorough investigation was thrust aside, a resolution proposing a Senate Committee of Retrenchment, without any specific powers offered, I proposed, as an amendment, to clothe the Senate Committee with powers to make it efficient, the same as had been asked for the Joint Committee, and that Mr. Howe, on the 14th of December, with thirty-five other Senators, voted against the amendment, while twenty-four Senators voted for it. Subsequently, however, and before that of Mr. Conkling came up, my amendment was substantially adopted.

HOWE'S ATTEMPT TO WHITEWASH LEET.

In Mr. Howe's reported speech he further says:

He (Trumbull) ventured to say that Leet & Stocking charged for the storage of general order goods from six to ten times as much as others charged. Malignant and desperate as were some of the witnesses examined on that subject, there could not be found in New York a witness hardy enough to make such a statement.

Let us compare this declaration of Mr. Howe with the record. At page 67, vol. 2, of the testimony accompanying the report of the Retrenchment Committee in regard to the New York Custom House, is the evidence of Benjamin F. Hutton, who, in reply to a question propounded by Mr. Buckingham, the Chairman, as to how the charges for storage, cartage, etc., under Leet & Stocking, compared with those of former years, answered, "I think they are about six times as much, and have been ten times." Other witnesses testify as to the extortion practiced upon merchants by Leet & Stocking; but this will do for Mr. Howe, and shows into how great mistakes he fell in undertaking to correct something I was reported to have said.

DEFENCE OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

I find in the *Inter-Ocean* of Oct. 18 what purports to be a report of a speech made in this city by Senator Morton, the evening previous, from which I read the following extract:

TRUMBULL'S FALSEHOOD.

Now there has been a statement made in this city and all over Indiana and Illinois, that $100,000,000, or one-fourth of the revenue, was annually squandered and lost. I am told that my distinguished friend, Mr. Trumbull, has made that statement, and that he has offered to prove it by reading an extract from the report of the Civil Service Commission to that effect. That statement is not true to the extent of one-half of 1 per cent. The report of the Civil Service Commission made to Congress did contain a statement referring to a report made to Congress, in 1868, under the Administration of Andrew Johnson, before Grant was a candidate, before his Administration was anticipated, that under our present system of taxation and collections, our present system of appointments and tenure of office, there was one-fourth less revenue collected than might have been under any other system, but that didn't refer even to Johnson's Administration; it referred to a system that had been in operation in this Government ever since 1789, and the objection to the system was just as applicable to the Administration of Washington as it was to that of General Grant, which even then had not come into existence. That was what the Civil Service Commission said; that was what they meant, and they have recently, and in a supplementary report, set Mr. Trumbull and others right on that subject.

And now I must state one fact, from recollection, that is due to myself and to Mr. Trumbull; and if I am not right, if my memory fails me, I am responsible for what I say, and he can correct me from the *Globe*. When that report came before Congress during the last session, I myself called attention to that passage, and said that if it received the construction that some put to it, that it was essentially false and scarcely an element of truth in it. Mr. Trumbull himself, in answer, I believe, to what I said, at least in answer to what was said in the debate that afternoon, declared that the report did not mean that—but that it referred to the system and the whole system. [Applause.] I think an examination of the *Globe* will show that my recollection of what Mr. Trumbull said is entirely correct, and when Mr. Trumbull gives it a different version, I think it conflicts a little with what he said in the Senate.

A reference to official documents will show how mistaken Governor Morton is in his facts, and how, in his zeal to sustain an Administration proven by its own friends and official documents to be full of abuses, he does gross injustice to a brother Senator. He has been guilty, inadvertently, of course, of misstating the report of the Civil Service Commission. That report did *not* "contain a statement referring to a report made to Congress in 1868, under the Administration of Andrew Johnson," as a basis of the statement "that one-fourth of the revenues of the United States were annually lost in the collection." I have the report before me, and there is not one word in it about what was lost under Johnson's Administration. This is an afterthought, it being fashionable with some to charge all the iniquities of Government upon Andrew Johnson, who, by the way, whatever other faults he may have had, was neither a nepotist nor a gift-taker, nor mercenary in any respect. Not only did the Civil Service Commission, in their report, in speaking of the losses in the collection of the revenue, omit to refer to Johnson's Administration, but circumstances show that they could not have referred to it in that connection. The law under which the Civil Service Commission was organized was passed March 3, 1871, two years after Johnson's Administration had ceased to exist. The object of the law was to promote the efficiency of the Civil Service—that meant, surely, the Civil Service as it existed when the law passed, not as it had existed two years before, under Johnson's Administration. As well might you undertake to purify, and give efficiency to a carcass which had been dead and buried two years, as to the civil service of an Administration which had been dead the same length of time. The Civil Service Commission, consisting of seven persons, all friends of President Grant, was appointed in 1871, to assist the President in prescribing rules for reforming the Civil Service. No Presidential election was then pending, and the Commission doubtless went to work honestly, to ferret out abuses, and provide for their correction. They make a report on the 18th of December, 1871, exposing the corruptions and abuses of the then Civil Service system, not of one that had existed two or three years before, and recommended certain reforms. This report was communicated to Congress by the President, with his endorsement, Dec. 19, 1871, and I regret that the opposition of Senator Morton, who pronounced our present Civil Service system the best in the world, and that of other friends of the Administration, prevented any reform from taking place; and now we have the admirers of our present scandalous Civil Service system trying to get rid of the damaging facts disclosed by their own friends, and indorsed by Grant himself, by mis-quotations and perversions of official documents.

I have before me the official report of the Civil Service Commissioners. This is their language:

"In speaking of the *present* condition of the Civil Service, we criticise a system, not individuals, and a system which has hitherto been sustained by common consent." * * * "Under this system, not only are useless offices created, but there is the strongest temptation to conceal corruption, and every abuse and every extravagance resulting from a multiplication of offices, are constantly increasing. It is not easy to compute in figures the exact economical difference between a good and a bad system of Civil Service. It is necessarily, a matter of inference and comparison between the probable operation of a careless and a careful method. But it is calculated, by those who have made a careful study of all the facts, that one-fourth of the revenues of the United States are annually lost in the collection, and for a large part of that loss a system of the service which is fatally unsound, may reasonably be held responsible."

"But while this is the necessary influence of the *present system* of admission both upon the service itself and upon the character of those who are employed in it, there are evils to be considered still more serious."

How any one can read those extracts in connection, as they occur in the report, and say they refer to Andrew Johnson's Administration passes comprehension; and yet such is partisan blindness and recklessness, in the midst of a Presidential campaign, that the very men who made this report, in reply to an inquiry from my colleague in the Senate, as to what they meant by saying in their report of Dec. 18, 1871, that one-fourth of the revenues are annually lost in the collection, are willing to stultify themselves by saying that the calculations to which they alluded were made under the administration of Andrew Johnson,—and a handbill containing General Logan's letter and that reply, headed, in large letters, "Trumbull as a Slanderer," has been extensively circulated through the country. Let an intelligent public judge who is the slanderer,—I who read *verbatim* a report of the Civil Service Commission, made in December, 1871, under a law passed in 1871, stating that one-fourth of the revenues are annually lost in their collection, or they who now, in the midst of a heated canvass for President, stultify themselves by pretending that their language does not mean what it says.

Senator Morton is mistaken in attributing to me a statement last winter, that the report did not mean what it said. No such statement of mine can be found in the *Globe*; so far from it, I called attention to the statement of the report that that one-fourth of the revenues were annually lost, under the present Civil Service system, as a reason for demanding a reform. I have no doubt, and never had any, that the report was substantially correct, and yet, in consequence of the opposition of Senators Morton, Carpenter, and other special friends of the Administration, nothing effective has been done to correct the abuse. The amount of revenue collected the last fiscal year was $383,323,944.89, which, according to the report of the Civil Service Commission, was but three fourths of the amount which ought to have been received. The one-fourth lost must, therefore, have amounted to $127,774,486.22, and this chiefly through an unsound Civil Service system which Senator Morton pronounces the best in the world. This will do for Governor Morton, and I pass to the statements of another Senator.

LOGAN'S BLUNDERS AS TO GOVERNMENT EXPENSES.

General Logan is reported to have said, in a speech made in this city on the 25th instant, that "so far as the expenses of the Government were concerned, the *per capita* had been less than under any other Administration for forty years." The Register of the Treasury, in an official report, not got up for electioneering purposes, but made in December last, gives a statement of the net ordinary expenditures, not including interest or payments on account of the public debt, from the beginning of the Government, to June 30, 1871. According to this official document, the net ordinary expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, were $60,010,062.58, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, $157,583,827.58, which is more than twice *per capita* what they were in 1860. Whom will you believe, General Logan, or the Register of the Treasury? Let them settle it between them. General Logan asserts that General Grant's administration has been subjected to more Investigating Committees than any other of its predecessors, and that "not one iota of corruption has been detected." Does the allowance of a claim known to be fraudulent to the amount of $443,000 to Chorpenning, by the Postmaster General, for which he issued a warrant which would have been paid had not Congress accidentally discovered the fraud in time to stop it, furnish no evidence of corruption? Do the payment, by the Secretary of the Navy, in violation of positive statute, of $93,000 to the Secors, naval contractors, who had previously been fully paid, and the gross frauds proven to exist in the New York Custom House, furnish no evidence of corruption? What would General Logan call corruption if he cannot detect one iota of it in any of these transactions?

MR. SCAMMON'S PAPER—M'ARDLE CASE.

Another class of persons, political bigots, among whom my pretended friend, J. Y. Scammon, has made himself conspicuous, seem to suppose that by defaming me they furnish reasons why Grant should be re-elected President, even though to do so they necessarily make Grant quite as bad as they represent me. Mr. Scammon publishes a newspaper to which he has rightly given a between-water name, as in its venom it more nearly resembles those poisonous reptiles which live between land and water, than anything I know of. The matter of which Mr. Scammon oftenest refers, is my employment by General Grant and Secretary Stanton to attend to some suits in the Supreme Court of the United States, and for which I was paid such fee as Mr. Stanton deemed reasonable. All this was perfectly legal and proper, and no fair man would take exception to it, nor does Mr. Scammon object to any one save myself, doing precisely the same thing. Mr. Carpenter, who was associated with me as assistant counsel in the McArdle and Georgia cases, received the same fee as I did, and though Scammon complains almost daily that my fee was extravagant, he never has a word to say about Mr. Carpenter's fee,—and yet Mr. Scammon claims to be a fair man. Mr. Conkling and General Butler, while members of Congress, were employed and paid for legal services by the Government, and though Mr. Scammon complains almost daily that I was thus employed and paid, he never has a word to say about the employment of Messrs. Butler and Conkling, and yet Mr. Scammon claims to be a fair man. If it was illegal or wrong for me to be employed and paid, it was illegal and wrong for General Grant to employ and pay me, but Mr. Scammon never condemns General Grant, though he almost daily charges me with being employed and receiving pay contrary to law, and yet Mr. Scammon claims to be a fair man. Does the propriety of my professional conduct depend upon my support of Grant or Greeley for President; and, if not, why does Mr. Scammon as an honest man seek to make me infamous for what he does not object to in others? Is he so enraged at my exposure of the abuses of the Administration that he must needs be unjust, or is he so smitten with partisan blindness that he does not see that what is right in others cannot under like circumstances be wrong in me?

SCAMMON AS A LAWYER AND CHRISTIAN.

Mr. Scammon is a lawyer, and estimates in his paper the amount of the fee a lawyer should receive by the number of hours he is engaged in arguing a case in court. I submit whether any man deserves a place among an honorable profession who would measure the value of the services of a member of the profession by such a rule.

But Mr. Scammon claiming to be a Christian and a fair man is not only unjust as I have shown, but he is untruthful also. The number of falsehoods which have been published in Mr. Scammon's paper in regard to the McArdle case is surprising. The employment itself being proper, it was only by connecting with it something that was untrue that it could be made objectionable. Hence the many falsehoods about it, and no sooner were the parties uttering one driven from it, than they started another.

A SERIES OF FALSEHOODS.

The first charge was that I was illegally employed by Andrew Johnson. This was shown to be false, by the production of General Grant's letter, retaining me in the case, and no more was said about the illegality of the employment, when it was ascertained it was by Grant and not Johnson.

Driven from the falsehood that Johnson employed me, it was next charged that I was paid by Johnson; but the records showed that I was paid by Secretary Stanton, and Secretary Rawlins, after Grant became President; then it was charged that I did not attend to the case, but the records of the Supreme Court showed this to be false; then it was charged that Secretary Stanton paid part of the fee, and refused to pay any more, when the fact was, that the payments he made were expressly stated to be in part, and he fixed with Mr. Carpenter the amount which the fee ought to be. Mr. Scammon has gone so far as to say in his paper that it was not illegal for General Grant to employ me, but that it was illegal for me to take pay for my services.

Oh, that some kind friend the gift would gie us,
To see oursel' as others see us,
It would from many a blunder free us.

There is no law in existence prohibiting a member of Congress from practising his profession in the courts, and receiving pay for his services.

Mr. Conkling, who ought to be pretty good authority with Mr. Scammon, as they both support Grant, said in Congress:

I should be sorry as an American, to suppose that the standard of intelligence anywhere in the country was so low that any human being believes that there is the slightest impropriety in a man who is a member of Congress practising [illegible] counsel in the courts or accepting from the Government of the United States, or from any other client, a retainer for such professional services.

Evidently Mr. Conkling did not know how low the intelligence of Mr. Scammon was, and could not have conceived that any man, calling himself a lawyer, and aspiring to edit a newspaper, would be so ignorant and so regardless of decency, as to quote a statute having no reference to professional services of Members of Congress, as forbidding them to receive pay for such services in the courts.

What the next slander in regard to myself will be, I know not, but men capable of inventing one falsehood after another, will not hesitate as fast as they are exposed, to coin others, but, fortunately, the public soon learn to pay no regard to what they say.

SCAMMON AS ANANIAS.

If the punishment visited upon Ananias and Sapphira was to have fallen upon Mr. Scammon for the commission of each similar offence, he would long ago have undergone the horrors, not only of the second, but of many deaths; and had a like punishment fallen upon all those who have made false statements in regard to my connection with a lawful and proper act, there would scarcely have been enough of the Radical cross-road politicians left to bury those who would have been stricken down.

WHY ABUSE IS RESORTED TO.

My object in referring to the various misrepresentations and slanders which have been promulgated, is not to protect myself against them, for I am satisfied they are not believed by those who know me, but to call your attention to the desperate means resorted to to sustain the present Administration. Unable to defend the abuses and corruption which have been exposed, the advocates of General Grant's re-election villify and abuse those who expose them. What have Liberal Republicans done, that they should be thus treated? They adhere to all the principles of freedom and equality on which the Republican party was based. Their only object is to restrain the Federal Government to the exercise of constitutional powers, to restore peace and reconciliation among all our people, and to purify the Government. Ought anybody be abused for favoring such objects?

Why should not good men of all parties unite for their accomplishment? Bad men who expect to maintain themselves in authority by unconstitutional usurpations of power, by distractions among the people, and who are to be profited by the abuses and corruptions of Government, will, of course, oppose all reforms. It is they who villify and defame all who are struggling for a purer and better administration of the Government, hoping thereby to divert the people's attention from the iniquities they practice. Shall these plunderers of the people succeed in thus misleading them? I may be slandered down. That is of but little consequence to the country; but it is of vast consequence to the people whether they are to be plundered, and more than $100,000,000 of revenue annually lost through incompetent and corrupt officials. During my long public service I claim no other merit than an honest effort faithfully to discharge public duty, and how often have I regretted my inability to serve my country better. It matters little what may become of me, but do not, I beg of you, let your assaults upon me divert your attention from the great reforms which the public good require.

THE MONEY POWER.

Two elements have been brought into requisition the present campaign to defeat the people's will, without which the Grant men would not stand the ghost of a chance of success. I allude to the money power and the colored vote. The money power, by which I mean the bondholders, the great moneyed corporations, banks, railroads, and others, aided by the Treasury of the United States with its hundred million of the people's money, forsaking trade, commerce, and the legitimate business for which capital should be employed, has boldly entered the political arena, and undertaken to contest the elections. If this be permitted, then farewell to the liberties of the people, and submission to the meanest of all aristocracies, that of wealth. To capital, legitimately employed, I have no opposition, but I warn the people against it when it undertakes to assert political power. Within a short time, a large number of the millionaires of the country have issued a circular, in which they boldly avow that the moneyed interests of the country demands the re-election of President Grant, and there can be no question that these capitalists, together with the great monied corporations aided by the United States Treasury, contributed vast sums of money to defray the recent October elections, especially in Pennsylvania. Men do not repeat votes, falsify returns, and stuff ballot-boxes, as was done in Pennsylvania, without a motive; and that motive was doubtless money. The money power wants the present financial system of an irredeemable currency and a hundred million of dollars in the Treasury to continue, because, while it continues, it furnishes increased facilities for robbing labor and industry of their just reward, and adding to the already overgrown wealth of the rich. Hence the gold gamblers, the stock brokers, and the favored capitalists who speculate upon the people's money in the Treasury, are opposed to a return to specie payments, because that would put an end to gold gambling, and to the pretence for hoarding up a hundred millions of the people's money, to be used by political favorites; but they have taken care to make the bonds of the Government in the hands of the capitalists worth their face in gold, while the greenback in the hands of the people, declared to be payable on demand, is only worth 87 cents on the dollar. The law declares that the bond shall be paid in gold, but makes no provision to pay the greenback in gold. Why this distinction?

WHAT THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT DID.

Just before the October elections the Secretary of the Treasury purchased five million of bonds, for which he paid about four million seven hundred thousand dollars of the people's money. Henry Clews & Co., of New York city, the financial agents of the Treasury Department, issued a circular on the 21st of October showing how the Secretary of the Treasury interfered, as they say, to relieve the money market. The circular states that the Secretary of the Treasury "on the 7th inst. issued proposals for the immediate purchase of $5,000,000 of five-twenties, additional to the ordinary weekly amount, and for the sale on the same day of $5,000,000 of coin, it being understood that the proceeds of the gold sale should remain in the hands of Treasury Depositories here, thereby rendering the funds available for market use. The effect of these operations was to transfer from the Treasury to the banks five millions of gold and over five of currency. * * It is reasonable to assume that in the absence of any special use for the money by the Government, it will remain undisturbed for so long as that may be necessary to a healthy condition of the loan market."

By this operation of the Secretary of the Treasury the day before the October elections, millions of the people's money was placed in the hands of favorite bankers,—of course they were all Grant men,—to remain with them for an indefinite period, and to be loaned out by them to the people, they to pocket such portion of the profits as they did not or do not contribute to carry the elections. How much Clews & Co. or other friends of Grant made by speculations in gold and stocks, all of which were effected by this sudden action of the Secretary, from private information given in advance that so large an amount in gold was to be put on the market, I know not. Is it any wonder that Clews & Co., and other Grant bankers, who are furnished millions of the people's money, to be by them loaned to the people, the bankers to have the interest, should endeavor to make the country believe a financial crisis will occur if Greeley is elected President? Doubtless it would be a financial calamity to these men who are speculating on the people's money. But what think you of a financial system which permits the Secretary of the Treasury, at will, by the use of your money, to raise or depress the price of not only gold and stocks, but of all the produce of the country, and to make families rich by privately giving them notice in advance of what he will do? How can an honest banker even expect to compete with bankers who are furnished millions by the Government, to loan for their own benefit? Are you, people, content to pay taxes to raise a hundred million of dollars to be kept by the Secretary of the Treasury, that he may place it with favorite bankers to be loaned out to you, for the banker's benefit, at ten or fifteen per cent? If you are, vote to re-elect General Grant, and let the present system continue.

THE COLORED VOTE.

Another power consolidated against Mr. Greeley and the mass of the people in this canvass, is the colored vote. This is an unnatural position for the colored man to be in, for Mr. Greeley and many of his most violent supporters have been and are the colored man's best friends. Such, however, is the fact; the negroes are massed in favor of Grant. The advocates of his re-election boast that he will get the entire negro vote, and the colored people are appealed to as a race to give him their support. I pity the simplicity and ignorance of the negroes, which lead them to heed such appeals. To rally as a race against the whites, with a view to take control of the Government, is the most unfortunate thing to them which could happen, but we must take facts as they are. Money and official influence has doubtless had much to do with this consolidation of the negroes. Fred. Douglass, in an appeal to colored voters, says: "We, as a race, as a man, should cast our whole weight into "the scale for Grant and Wilson." "We hold the balance of power in America." Here we have it boldly proclaimed by a leader among the colored people, that they hold the balance of power, and they are called upon as a man to exercise it. Of course no one can object that a colored man votes for Grant. That is his privilege, but let him not be compelled to so vote because he is colored. This is his present position—no colored man in a locality where there are any considerable number is permitted to vote otherwise than for Grant. He dare not do it, and is threatened with outrage and violence if he proposes it. Freed from bondage to his white master, he is now subjected, so far as suffrage is concerned, to the domination of a majority of his own race. Several of the Southern States have been governed during Grant's Administration, by the combined negro element, aided by a few adventurers and carpet-baggers. The result we all know. The people of those States thus governed have been plundered and robbed without stint, and the corruption and dishonesty of their State Governments have scarcely had a parallel in the world's history. The attempt now is by a combination of office-holders, the money power, and the negro element, to place the Government of the United States in similar hands. Shall it succeed? Will the intelligent white people of this country consent that this great Republic, the hope of freedom throughout the world, shall fall under the control of the colored race, banded together as one man, to hold the balance of power? The old Know-Nothing organization, banded together on nativity, was bad enough, but this is worse, as it is an organization of natives of a particular color, and they the most ignorant amongst us.

WHAT IT HAS DONE.

If Grant is re-elected President, it will be because the negroes vote for him as a body. Without their votes, he could not have carried the great States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, or Indiana, in October. Take out the negro vote properly belonging to Pennsylvania, and those imported from other States, and the Liberals would have carried the State at the recent election, notwithstanding all the other frauds. So in Ohio. In Indiana it was publicly claimed that there were 7,000 colored voters who would vote solid for the Radical ticket, and how many were imported from other States I know not; but take out the 7,000 colored votes claimed to belong to that State, and the Liberals would have swept it by nearly that much majority.

In Illinois it is said there are seven thousand colored voters, and I suppose they will vote as a man the Radical ticket. Shall they by their combining be permitted to cast Illinois' vote for Grant, and to dictate who shall be Governor of Illinois?

GRANT OR GREELEY.

It is for you to decide. If you would continue our present financial system, by which the rich are made richer and the poor poorer; if you would sanction usurpations of authority, by which those once in office may perpetuate themselves in power; if you would continue the abuses and corruptions of Government and the present scandalous Civil-Service system, by which one-fourth of the revenues are annually lost; if you would keep up the alienation of feeling between the people North and South, and perpetuate the carpet-bag rule under which several of the Southern States have been already impoverished; if you would surrender up the Government of your country to those who owe their positions to the money-power and the combined negro element, then vote for General Grant. But if you would have a financial system which will secure to labor and industry their just reward, and to the people a currency which shall be equally valuable with that in the hands of millionaires; if you would confine those in authority to the limits of power prescribed by the Constitution, and leave to the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order; if you would correct abuses and have an honest administration of the Government; if you would restore peace and good-will between the people North and South, and bring all to a love of the Union; if you would place the Government of your country in the hands of those who do not owe their positions to the money-power or the combined vote of the colored race, then vote for Horace Greeley for President, Gustavus Koerner for Governor of Illinois, and for men who will sustain them in their respective positions.

SEVENTEEN YEARS.

Trial of Thomas Hurley for the Murder of John Patterson.

Testimony of Physicians, Policemen, and Citizens.

Verdict of the Jury, Seventeen Years at Joliet.

MORNING SESSION.

The trial of Thomas Hurley, charged with shooting John Flannigan, *alias* John Patterson, on the 3d of September last, was commenced before Judge Tree, in the Criminal Court, yesterday morning. There were about a hundred persons present. The accused is quite a young man,—not over 20 years of age; his countenance is of a milky hue, the result of his incarceration and anxiety. He was very silent during the investigation, but watched the proceedings with interest, the question asked of the jurors, "Are you opposed to capital punishment?" having a visible affect upon him. About an hour was required to get a jury; nearly every one excused was not in favor of hanging for murder.

THE STATE'S ATTORNEY

explained the law of murder to the jury. It was a common impression among the people that it was necessary for a man to lie in wait for another, to premeditate, in order to constitute a murder. That was not the law. There must be "malice aforethought," but that could be formed at the moment the trigger of a revolver was pulled, or a thrust made with a knife. The case was somewhat involved in mystery, but the evidence would show, Mr. Reed thought, that Hurley deliberately shot Patterson. He then related the circumstances attending the murder, which will be found in the testimony.

TESTIMONY OF THE COUNTY PHYSICIAN.

Dr. McCarthy was then sworn, and testified as follows:

Am County Physician of Cook County; made a post-mortem examination of the body of John Patterson, at the Morgue; found a gun-shot wound just below the breast bone, in the abdomen; the ball passed through the liver, and lodged in the muscles of the back, between the seventh and eighth ribs; death was caused by the wound.

Cross-examined: The ball was a common one, and was probably fired from a Smith & Wesson revolver; the Coroner has the ball; deceased was about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and would have weighed 130 pounds.

TESTIMONY OF DR. GOLL.

Dr. G. G. Goll was sworn, and testified as follows:

Am a physician; my office is at the corner of Twelfth and Canal Streets; Patterson was brought to my office by two policemen and a watchman; he laid there until 4 o'clock a.m., when he was taken away; he was alive; defendant was brought in, while he was there, by Sergeant O'Donnell; he was smoking a cigar, and said to Patterson, "Well, Charley, you are grunting your last;" Patterson said, "You ought not to have shot me;" Hurley then said, "I meant to shoot you, and you ought to have been shot long ago;" each blamed the other for it; O'Donnell showed Patterson the revolver; Patterson remained there about an hour afterwards, and was then taken to the County Hospital.

Cross-examined: Hurley told Patterson that he was to blame for it, and Patterson replied that Hurley was to blame; Hurley did not look as if he had been drinking; I will not swear that he was perfectly sober at the time.

TESTIMONY OF SERGEANT O'DONNELL.

Simon O'Donnell was sworn, and testified:

Arrested Hurley; am Sergeant at Twelfth Street Station; heard of the shooting between 2 and 3 o'clock a.m.; [illegible] found him in bed in his step-father's house; he was [illegible] and I searched in his clothing for the revolver; I found it under the mattress; I woke him up and told him I wanted him for the shooting of Patterson; he said nothing; when on the way to the station, I asked him where his revolver was; he said he never carried one; I held up the revolver, and he said "That is mine,—where did you get it?" I told him, and then he said he shot Patterson, and was very sorry. I took him to Gall's drug store, where Patterson was, and deceased said to him, "You shot me, Tommy; you have done a cowardly act." Hurley replied, "I did it, and am not sorry, for you deserved it long ago."

Cross-examined: Hurley was lying on the floor when I awoke him. His clothes were alongside of him; his mother came in after I aroused him; it was after 2 o'clock when we reached the drug store; I had another conversation with Hurley in the station.

Mr. Reed objected to any other conversations being detailed than the two brought out in the direct examination.

Mr. Van Buren claimed that the conversation was strictly continuous.

The Court sustained the objection.

Witness then continued:

Hurley never told me that Patterson had been down; he said that before the Coroner.

The Court instructed the jury not to take cognizance of the last two statements, the officer having answered the questions after objection had been made.

Witness continued:

I asked Hurley if the revolver was the one he shot Patterson with, and he said "Yes;" he did not tell me why he shot him, nor give the reason at the drug store; he did not tell me there that he shot him in self-defence.

Mr. Van Buren offered in evidence the testimony of O'Donnell before the Coroner, as published in THE TRIBUNE.

Mr. Reed said he would object to a portion of it, on the ground that it was hearsay and immaterial.

The Court did not pass upon the objection.

Q. Was Patterson ever in the Penitentiary. [Objected to.]

Mr. Van Buren proposed to show that Patterson was a convicted burglar and thief, and had made threats to take the life of the defendant.

Mr. Reed said it must be shown from the records.

Mr. Van Buren asserted that the records had been destroyed.

The Clerk stated that he had an indistinct recollection of Patterson's conviction.

Mr. Reed knew that he was never sent to the Penitentiary from the Criminal Court.

Q. What kind of a man was he? [Objected to; objection overruled.] A. He would steal—was a burglar.

Q. Do you know of his having been in the Illinois Penitentiary? [Objected to, and sustained.]

Witness continued: He was absent from town for some time previous to his death.

Q. Do you consider a burglar a dangerous man? [Objected to, and objection sustained.]

Re-direct examination: He had not the reputation of being a dangerous man.

The Court then adjourned until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon the reassembling of the court, Sergeant O'Donnell was recalled, and said Patterson would have weighed from 135 to 140 pounds.

TESTIMONY OF THOMAS PATTERSON.

Thomas Patterson was sworn, and testified:

Deceased was my half-brother, his father's name was Flannigan. I saw him before he died, at Gall's drug store; he weighed about 130 pounds, and was about 23 years of age.

Cross-examined: Deceased was brought up by my mother, and took the name of Patterson.

TESTIMONY OF LOUIS VALLE.

Louis Valle was sworn, and testified:

My place of business is at No. 539 South Canal street; keep a saloon and restaurant; deceased and Hurley were in my place on the night of the shooting. Patterson came in first with a young fellow, and they had a drink. He stayed about two minutes, and said he was going home. Just as he was going out, the defendant and two others came in. They had another drink—all imbibing except Hurley, who took a cigar. Hurley then began to "fool" with Patterson, and Patterson told him to stop. I told them I did not want any row in the place, and they went out, and in ten or fifteen minutes I heard a shot. That is all I know about it.

Cross-examined: Could not say whether or not Hurley was drunk. Patterson was not.

TESTIMONY OF PATRICK WHITTIE.

Patrick Whittie was sworn and testified:

Am watchman at Twelfth, on Canal street. On Sunday night, Sept. 3, was passing along on Canal street, below Twelfth, and heard a shot; it was right opposite to me; I looked over and saw some people standing north of the restaurant door. I crossed over and asked who fired the shot; the crowd separated immediately, some going north and others south. No one appeared to have been shot; one had his hand upon his stomach. I went on up the street a little ways and found Patterson lying on the sidewalk; where he was lying was about 180 feet from where the shot was fired. I carried him across the street to Dr. Goll's office. I heard no disturbance on the street.

Cross-examined: I do not know how many were in the crowd. I could not recognize Hurley as one of them.

PROSECUTION RESTED.

This ended the testimony for the prosecution.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Van Buren waived his opening address.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES BEADY.

James Beady was called for the defence:

I know Hurley, and knew Patterson by name; saw them the night Patterson was shot. I met Hurley on Canal, near Twelfth street, and went from Dekoven street with them to Clinton, intending to go to a dance hall, but it was closed. We went back, and, while passing the restaurant, Tommy said, "Hallow, there's Jack, let's go in." We did, and Patterson and Hurley got to scuffling. Patterson said to him, "You are cranky," and they separated. We went outside, and they talked together a little, and I left. While going away, I heard Hurley say to Patterson, "Keep your hands off of me," and about a minute after that I heard the shot.

Q. Was Hurley drunk? A. Yes. John Dixon was with me; he has left town; I do not know the man who was with Patterson; I heard his name was Jimmy O'Hern.

Cross-examined: I have known Hurley about five months; used to see him every night; have drank with him, but not very many times; Hurley caught hold of Patterson first in the saloon.

TESTIMONY OF AMELIA PITT.

Amelia Pitt was sworn and testified:

I know Hurley; have known him about four years; knew Patterson slightly; had a conversation the Tuesday or Wednesday before the shooting.

Q. State the conversation. [Objected to; objection sustained.] Witness continued: Patterson asked me if I was not going to quit keeping company with Hurley, and I told him no; he said he would kill Hurley within a week; he said that several times; I told Hurley about it.

Cross-examined: I have been arrested twice; another girl was with me at the time of the conversation; Hurley is an intimate friend of mine; Patterson was not. Hurley said it was all right when I told him what Patterson said. I had met Patterson at picnics; he wanted to go with me, but he never did.

Q. Are you the girl that stabbed the Bohemian? A. I was up for it.

TESTIMONY OF MICHAEL HURLEY.

Michael Hurley testified as follows:

Am the step-father of the accused. He is about 21 years of age; when I married his mother he had little petticoats on. I could not tell what time he came home the night he was arrested. I did not hear him. He was in bed when the sergeant came. He was drunk.

THE END OF THE DEFENCE.

This ended the testimony of the defence.

THE ARGUMENTS.

Mr. Van Buren said he was willing to submit the case without argument.

Mr. Reed would not agree to do so, and proceeded to make his argument. He contended that the evidence in the case in regard to the bullet showed that the defendant took deliberate aim at the deceased. There was no testimony that Patterson touched Hurley.

Mr. Van Buren denied that there was deliberation, claiming that the locality of the wound showed that the pistol was fired rapidly without aim, just as a man would do when in danger. The fact that a man was dead and that another killed him did not prove a crime, unless the jury believed that the man intended to kill him. Mr. Van Buren quoted from authorities to show that what was said by a prisoner was not considered to be criminating; testimony in reference to such statements as it was claimed Hurley had made was deemed weak and unreliable. He claimed that a fair inference, from the testimony, was that Patterson assaulted Hurley and was shot by the latter in self-defence, he knowing, on account of the threats, that Patterson would kill him at the first opportunity.

Mr. Reed replied, urging that there was no testimony to show that there was a struggle or a fight.

THE VERDICT.

The Court then gave the usual instructions, and the jury retired to deliberate, and after an absence of one hour and ten minutes returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter, and fixed the penalty of Hurley's crime at seventeen years in the Penitentiary.

"TEMPERING MERCY WITH JUSTICE."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Under this caption a correspondent in the Chicago *Times* endeavors to make a weak apology for Charles H. Reed, our State's Attorney, going so extensively into the pardon-brokerage business. The writer says: "It is well known to every intelligent person that trial by jury is only a legal form, and often a mere farce;" and, from theses premises, draws the conclusion that the State's Attorney should be vested with pardoning power; hence, the Governor should pardon whomsoever that officer recommends. No doubt the men who disregard and ignore the beneficent writ of *habeas corpus* will be glad to see the "mere farce" of trial by jury abolished.

Now, in these eighty-six cases where pardons were granted, the parties pardoned were either guilty, or they were not guilty, of the high crimes for which they were convicted. If guilty, they should have remained in the Penitentiary until they paid the full penalty of the offended law; if they were not guilty, it was the duty of the State's Attorney, after hearing the evidence, to enter a *nolle prosequi*. The writer of the article referred to says: "As the law now stands, the State's Attorney has a right to enter a *nolle prosequi* when the evidence, in his opinion, is insufficient to convict." Now, why the necessity or the propriety of the State's Attorney permitting a conviction and sentence, and the locking up of an innocent man? Is it because the pardon business is profitable, either to the State or the officers of the law?

Our State's Attorney is not unacquainted with his right to enter *nolle prosequis*; for, in the years 1868 and 1869, he *nolle-prosed* 347 cases, amongst which were 28 indictments for burglary, 23 for receiving stolen goods, 6 for rape, and 149 for larceny. In the same years, the whole amount of bail forfeiture—and the greater part, if not all, of it well secured—was $114,300; while the whole amount collected of this sum was $5,625. Of this forfeiture $58,850 was cancelled by the State's Attorney entering *nolle prosequis* in 101 cases.

These facts and figures are derived from records and proceedings yet remaining in this city, and they cannot be successfully denied. Will the *Times'* correspondent attempt to explain or justify the loss of this large sum of money?

PERSONAL.

Mr. Froude pronounces his name to rhyme with "mood."

—Ex-Governor Bullock, of Massachusetts, who is now in Paris, will, with a few friends make a trip up the Nile this winter.

—Percy Wyndham, who cut a dash as a Cavalry Colonel in our late war, is editing the Indian *Charivari* at Calcutta.

—Two sisters in Beloit have recently received $28,000 apiece by bequest in the will of a departed relative.

—The marriage of Signora Augusta Tamberlik (daughter of the tenor) with Dr. Galezowski, the oculist, who saved her sight, took place in Paris on the 3rd inst.

—Mrs. Crittenden, widow of Laura Fair's victim, is at present keeping a boarding house in San Francisco in order to support her family, who are in poor circumstances financially.

—Henrietta Robinson, the notorious "veiled murderess," now confined in Sing Sing Prison, is to be transferred to the State Asylum in Auburn. She is reported hopelessly insane.

—The son of Mr. Russel Sturges, who was lately announced to be about marrying one of General Schenck's daughters, married, a few days ago, the daughter of the Speaker of the House of Commons.

—Ex-President Finney, of Oberlin, has just passed his 80th birthday. His health, which was much impaired last spring, is so improved that he is again able to preach.

—Certain persons inquire, "Why does Edmund Yates part his hair in the middle?" Do they suppose, asks the New York *Commercial*, he came to this country to make a "side show?"

—The death is announced of Admiral Henry O. Love, R. N., who laid claim to having suggested the use of paddles, instead of wheels, for steam-vessels.

—William M. Meredith, of Philadelphia, and George W. Woodward, of Luzerne County, elected to the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, were members of the Convention that amended the Constitution in 1837-'38.

—Edith O'Gorman, the "Escaped Nun," whose real name is now Mrs. Edith Auffray, has succeeded in her prosecution of one Thomas Ansbro for libel, a San Francisco court and jury having, on the 14th, found the man guilty. Motion for new trial by Ansbro's counsel, and sentence in consequence deferred.

—The Rev. John M. Chapin, only son of Marvin Chapin, of the Massasoit House, Springfield, Mass., died there, last Friday, aged 28. He was recently ordained pastor of the First Congregational Church in West Springfield.

—Eliakim Johnson, for 31 years cashier of the bank at Woodstock, Vt., and son-in-law of the late Senator Collamer, died [illegible].

—Judge Underwood, of the United States Court in Virginia, confiscated the fine residence of W. N. McVeigh, in Alexandria, and his wife became the purchaser; which proceeding the Supreme Court of the United States pronounced to be "a blot upon our jurisprudence and civilization." Underwood now refuses to recognize the decree of the higher court.

—Among the persons mentioned in connection with Governor Hartranft's administration are Wayne MacVeigh, Henry C. Johnson, of Crawford, and H. Bucher Swoope, for the Attorney-Generalship; Major Lane S. Hart, one of Hartranft's old regimental officers, and now a clerk under him in the Auditor-General's office, for the post of Adjutant-General; and Captain John D. Bertolette for Private Secretary. General Robert L. Bodine is said to be a candidate again for Flour Inspector.

—When Anna Dickinson announced her intention of delivering a Greeley lecture, a weak-kneed little chap out West, who happened to be on a lecture committee, wrote to her, threatening in that case to have her name withdrawn from their lecture course. Anna coolly replied that the lecture she was engaged to deliver in Huntertown was just as good as when it was chosen from her list; that she was just as well able to deliver it; that for her other opinions, or her right to express them, she was not responsible to him or any lecture committee; and, finally, that, if he took her name off the course, she should sue him for the amount of her fee. That last argument settled the matter. Anna is clear grit.

CRIME IN CHICAGO.

Another of Mr. State's Attorney [illegible] Methods of Preventing [illegible] Spread in This City.

Ninety-Seven Persons Against Whom Indictments Were Found Allowed to Default Their Bail.

This Only the Work of Eight [illegible] --The Case of Hugh Garrity.

THE TRIBUNE of Monday displayed [illegible] world one of the ways Mr. Charles H. Reed [illegible] adopted since he has held the office of [illegible] cuting Attorney, of preventing crime [illegible] It was shown from the official record of [illegible] field that, through the personal intervention of Mr. Reed, the Governor had [illegible] pardon out of the Penitentiary eighty-six criminals sent to that institution for the commission of crime in Chicago. It was also [illegible] Mr. Reed had beseeched Governor [illegible] turn loose twenty other villains [illegible] them the notorious forger "Colonel" [illegible] the most dangerous man of his [illegible] the United States. It is probably not [illegible] assertion that Mr. Reed sought the [illegible] these one hundred and six rascals [illegible] might return to Chicago, commit other [illegible] and again run through the mill, that he [illegible] second time draw his prosecution fee of [illegible] head for re-conviction.

And now that our readers may learn [illegible] Mr. Reed's system of "preventing and [illegible]ing crime" in this city, we produce [illegible]ing, from the records of the Criminal C[illegible] a list of persons indicted for the [illegible] commission of offences against [illegible] People, and who have escaped [illegible] through the laxity of the Prosecuting [illegible] who has allowed them to forfeit their [illegible] list contains ninety-seven names, [illegible] of defaults entered between Dec. 11, 18[illegible] July 17, 1872—less than eight months [illegible] stated by the Clerk of the Criminal Cou[illegible] more than twice ninety-seven defaults have [illegible] entered since the 17th of July, and fully [illegible] seven within the last sixty days.

By a comparison of the list given [illegible] the names of the delegates to the [illegible] County Convention which renominated Charles H. Reed for the office of [illegible] Attorney, the reader may find a startling [illegible]larity in very many instances.

The Hugh Garrity whose name appears in the list below as indicted for the crime of attempting to kill and attempting to [illegible] same Hugh Garrity released from the [illegible]tiary a year or two ago, on the recommen[illegible] of Mr. Reed.

The persons whose names appear [illegible] who have "defaulted"), the reader will [illegible]stand, have been arrested, gone through [illegible] liminary examination before a Police [illegible] passed from there to the Grand Jury, [illegible] dictments were found, and then been [illegible] on bail to appear for trial before the [illegible] Court. The first column below shows the [illegible] set for trial, and the date of default [illegible] of the bail-bonds has been prosecuted [illegible] one of the alleged criminals has been [illegible]ed:

Date of default.	Name of alleged criminal.	The charge.
1871.		
Dec. 11	James Reynolds	Larceny.
1872.		
Jan. 10	Martin Lambert	Larceny.
Jan. 27	Herman Frese	Larceny.
Jan. 27	Patrick Connelly	Larceny.
Jan. 27	Wm. McNerny	Robbery.
Jan. 27	John Miller	Larceny.
Jan. 27	John Ingraham	Larceny.
Jan. 27	Aug. Franklin	Larceny.
Feb. 13	Ed. Jackson	Larceny.
March 9	Joseph Ludwig	Witness.
March 15	James Siebert	Larceny.
March 18	Hugh Garrity	Attempt to kill.
March 18	Hugh Garrity	Attempt to rob.
March 18	Charles Weed	Attempt to kill.
March 18	Charles Weed	Attempt to rob.
March 18	Richard Leary	Bodily injury.
March 18	Owen McDonnell	Bodily injury.
March 18	Frank Ridley	Larceny.
March 20	John Ryan	Larceny.
March 20	Pat Riordan	Riot.
March 20	Tom Lawler	Riot.
March 20	Barney Dolan	Larceny.
March 20	John McLean	Bodily injury.
March 20	Mark Somansky	Larceny.
March 20	Harris Robinson	Larceny.
March 21	Charles Reynolds	Bodily injury.
March 21	John Hartnett	Larceny.
March 21	James Byrnes	Larceny.
March 21	Floyd Higgins	Bodily injury.
March 21	William Lease	Larceny.
March 22	William Aldridge	Larceny.
March 22	John Simpson	Larceny.
March 22	Edward Curly	Bodily injury.
March 22	Pat Jennings, Jr.	Bodily injury.
March 22	Pat Jennings, Jr.	Riot.
March 22	Dennis Shannon	Robbery.
March 23	John Riley	Riot.
March 23	John Riley	Mayhem.
March 23	Ann Smith	Riot.
March 23	James W. Burke	Larceny.
March 23	Richard Callahan	[illegible]
March 23	Mike Nowaukee	Larceny.
March 25	John Calvy	Assault deadly [illegible]
March 25	Tom Findly, Sr.	Assault deadly [illegible]
March 25	John Findly	Assault deadly [illegible]
March 25	Harry Gilmore	Larceny.
March 25	Frank Hith	Larceny.
March 26	D. A. Gaffney	Larceny.
March 26	John Sheahan	Larceny.
March 26	David McDonald	Larceny.
March 26	David McDonald	Assault [illegible]
April 18	John Healey	Larceny.
April 18	James Ryan	Larceny.
April 18	Mike Riley	Larceny.
April 19	John Diedrich	Assault [illegible]
April 19	Robert Hull	Malicious [illegible]
April 23	Charles Williams	Larceny.
April 23	Josef Sistak	Bodily injury.
April 23	Wm. Dowling	Larceny.
April 23	Henry Farrell	Larceny.
April 23	John Riorden	Bodily injury.
April 23	E. Van Beckman	Bodily injury.
April 26	Frank Waters	Larceny.
April 26	John Doyle	Riot.
May 20	George Wilder	Riot.
May 22	Mike Boland	Larceny.
May 23	Mike Conners	Larceny.
May 23	Mike Daley	Keeping lewd house.
May 23	C. E. Robinson	Keeping lewd house.
May 23	Andy Ratshorn	Keeping lewd house.
May 23	Wm. Comiskey	Larceny.
May 23	Mary Hurliff	Larceny.
May 23	Mary Holbrook	Larceny.
May 24	William Ryan	Larceny.
May 24	B. Ringwahl	Assault deadly weapon.
May 24	Frank Kuley	Larceny.
May 24	Wm. Baxter	Larceny.
June 18	James Griffen	Robbery.
June 19	Chas. McGee	Larceny.
June 19	Mary McGee	Larceny.
June 19	J. S. Corcoran	Riot.
June 19	M. H. Corcoran	Bodily injury.
June 19	James Ryan	Larceny.
June 19	Mike Ryan	Larceny.
June 24	W. M. Clarke	Bribery.
July 9	P. J. Lynch	Confidence.
July 13	James Fannin	Robbery.
July 15	Henry Glantz	Bodily injury.
July 15	G. Kraumsey	Larceny.
July 16	Dennis Redden	Larceny.
July 16	John Brisbin	Robbery.
July 16	Andy Ratshorn	Lewd house.
July 17	Wm. Ryan, *alias* Wm. McHale	Larceny.
July 17	P. Callahan	Bodily injury.
July 17	Adam Hoffert	Riot.
July 17	Nick Becker	Riot.
July 17	H. Linnemeyer	Attempt to kill.

REPUBLICAN AND LIBERAL LITERATURE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The New York *Times* has lately been boasting considerably of its increased circulation. Its weekly edition is being [illegible] distributed all over the country by [illegible] thousands, and sent through the Post Office [illegible] almost every family in country towns and districts. Democrats and Liberals are [illegible] favored with this inundation of Grant [illegible] and such of them as will take the N[illegible] *Times* from the Post Office receive [illegible] "free, gratis, for nothing," this bla[illegible] of monopolists, corrupt Rings, and "leeches."

During a recent trip in Indiana, [illegible] a class of news-dealers and train [illegible] be tabooing THE CHICAGO TRI[illegible] Cincinnati *Commercial*, and fou[illegible] very difficult to obtain a copy of [illegible] papers. They were eagerly snappe[illegible] places on the arrival of the mail; [illegible] organ, the Chicago *Times*, and oth[illegible] gans were always to be had in gr[illegible] and at all times.

Several gentlemen wished to [illegible] UNE on board of a Logansport [illegible] train-boy only carried the *Tim*[illegible] *Over*, alleging that THE TRIB[illegible] down in the burnt district, a[illegible] to go after copies. Is there [illegible] fluence, easily guessed at [illegible] news-venders in the c[illegible] Liberal journals? [illegible]

CHICAGO, Oct. 30, 1[illegible]

NEW YORK.

[illegible] Horse Finds Rest [illegible] New York Politics.

[illegible]gland's New Policy—A[illegible] American Alliance.

[illegible]nt Men and the New Cabinet—Talks with Washburne and Wilson.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27, 1872.

[illegible] came over from Washington to New York [illegible] found four days of rain, and [illegible] the few horses on du[illegible] abroad. That is, the *few* horses on du[illegible] the absence of the species manifest. T[illegible] was now a lonely creature, and [illegible] of also losing the beast which h[illegible] spared to him made him nearly a gent[illegible] and he stroked the poor quadruped wi[illegible] unwanted compassion, born of interes[illegible] the negro-trader sometimes showed as h[illegible] pined, approaching the market.

THE HORSE RESIGNS.

[illegible] horse was on a strike, all over the gr[illegible] Nature had permitted him to preach a se[illegible] human, and attest the blank in human affa[illegible] his extinction would produce. He w[illegible] and he opened not his mouth, but the[illegible] no need of speech to tell h[illegible] The crowded lanes in the busine[illegible] of the city were like Venetia[illegible] teeming with men, but barren of whee[illegible] the cheery cry of drivers. Man, instead, w[illegible] in the shafts of the barrow,—thinking[illegible] that, in the common need of draugh[illegible] he might be compelled to submit [illegible] as the horse's substitute. At th[illegible] corners, the people waited in group[illegible] and with disappointment, countin[illegible] infrequent omnibuses. The cab-stands were[illegible] the blacksmiths were idle; the veter[illegible] became an important personage. A[illegible] space was given in the prints to the sor[illegible] of the stables, as if a human plague ha[illegible] over society and the hospitals were ful[illegible] so awkward, so calamitous an a[illegible] the great hive of the busiest of ma[illegible] had not known. And many who were per[illegible] by this unwonted deprivation perhap[illegible] upon the dependence of man, and th[illegible] of the commonest sources of help[illegible] dogs mad, horses laid up, cows diseased[illegible] hens refusing, after the prevailing fashion[illegible] assume the duties of maternity, what woul[illegible] of man?" When the horse abdicates[illegible] is an ass, and the shoemaker an architect[illegible] is life!

BELMONT.

[illegible] society—that pudding where the plums ar[illegible] every day—is in a state of owlish in[illegible] and wonder over the announcement that [illegible] horse-fancier, August Belmont, is about [illegible] his pictures, and retire to Europe wit[illegible] family.

[illegible] Smith tells it to Mrs. Jones, who start[illegible] unpremeditated whopper on the face of it[illegible] gossip and lying are to each other lik[illegible] and blossom. Given a confidential socia[illegible] of this kind, and a third person fo[illegible] object, and the devil at once sharpens hi[illegible] to take tally. Mr. Smith meantime, a[illegible] club, talks it over to Mr. Jones, and sauce[illegible] incident with a sour philosophy. Say[illegible]ith:

He leaves New York because he is disgusted [illegible] the country. Little chaps are the stand[illegible] of reference in finance, politics, and patriot[illegible] Belmont quits us because he don't want to [illegible] blue by looking at the thing."

[illegible] It's horse," says Jones. "He has spent a [illegible] fortune in seeking to lead the American [illegible] like Baron Rothschild. All is vanity, [illegible] the preacher; and, when one wearies of [illegible] horse as a recreation, there is no more of [illegible] to live."

[illegible] Mr. Belmont probably goes abroad because the [illegible] of the household are weary of housekeep[illegible] and the drudgery it entails; because the so[illegible] life of Europe is less a race than with us; [illegible] the banker is growing old, and the [illegible] up of daily associations is in itself re[illegible] and rest; and, lastly, because nobody has [illegible] a better right, by application, success, [illegible] the use of money for hospitable and ele[illegible] purposes. He has been a generous patron [illegible] the turf, and, in great part, created the [illegible]ing-park in the North. In finance, he never [illegible] "syndicated," nor covered Washington with lob[illegible]runners. In politics, he did his best to keep [illegible] Democratic party out of the River Tweed. [illegible] years ago, Bill Tweed, supported by a ma[illegible] part of the New York Democracy, tried to [illegible] Mr. Belmont from the Democratic Na[illegible] Committee. The effort failed, but Tweed [illegible] already injected the whole body of the party [illegible] New York with poison. The period of Mr. [illegible] Belmont's departure is that of chaos, with all [illegible] that are possible in embryo, and darkness [illegible] on the face of the deep. He is to be ab[illegible] three years. Ah! in three years what may [illegible] be?

THE DRIFT OF PUBLIC LIFE.

The indications seem to be in this city that [illegible]vemeyer, ex-Mayor, will be elected, if Mur[illegible] Weed, and Tweed together can do it. This [illegible]vement will be one of self-defence and gen[illegible] public spirit in Grant's interest, to prevent [illegible] shame of the election of James O'Brien. [illegible] Democratic candidate, Abraham R. Law[illegible] would be generally voted for, if it was not [illegible] that the Irish vote was being spirited [illegible] from him to O'Brien. The latter is accus[illegible] the Grant people of playing fast and loose [illegible] him. There is nothing to expect from [illegible] better than from Tweed. He is Tweed, [illegible] the ruffian element added.

[illegible] Roscoe Conkling says that the late elections [illegible] that the newspaper-press has been com[illegible] put down in this country. This, we are [illegible] suppose, is one of Grant's victories. He has [illegible] the decencies of life, like a grizzly [illegible] eating up an inhabited bee-hive. But the [illegible] will sting their way out. If not, we sympa[illegible] with his digestion.

CHANGES AT WASHINGTON.

[illegible] General Bristow will tender his resignation [illegible] the election, and will take a financial and [illegible] place in association with the Texas rail[illegible]

[illegible] Simon Cameron has "gone back" on J. A. J. [illegible]well, and, in the event of Grant's re-elec[illegible] will press another person for Postmaster [illegible]. Creswell was originally appointed by [illegible] request of Ben Wade, Cameron consenting. [illegible] is training up Wayne McVeigh, his son-[illegible] to succeed himself in the Senate.

The small-talk about a change in the New [illegible] *Tribune* appears to have arisen from some [illegible] of the pill-maker, Ayer, to get into Con[illegible] on the regular nomination "lay." To [illegible] newspapers is the latest of Ayer's [illegible]

War has been [illegible] by the politicians [illegible] General Belknap, because he would not [illegible] his elvated position to take the stump [illegible] perambulate for Grant. Fish is also de[illegible] against. Williams, it is thought, must [illegible] as well. Here is the latest slate for the [illegible] Cabinet, if Grant be his own repeater:

State Department—Edward Pierrepoint or [illegible] E. Sickles, New York.
Postal Department—Jake Harlan, Iowa.
War Department—Elihu Washb[illegible]
Navy Department—George M. Robeson, New [illegible]
Interior Department—George H. Stuart, Pennsylvania.
Attorney General—Thomas Settle, North Carolina.
[illegible] General—John M. Harlan, Kentucky.
Treasury Department—George F. Boutwell, Massachusetts.

Foreign missions are thus distributed by the [illegible] at the Fifth Avenue Hotel: England, [illegible] C. Schenck; France, Andrew White; Russia, Wayne McVeigh; Sweden, a Chicagoite. There [illegible] to be a good deal in New York in the [illegible] Amongst [illegible] points of policy are [illegible] belligerancy, and a [illegible] recognition [illegible] Mexico, looking to rail[illegible] policy there, and security for Ameri[illegible] in the temporary occupation of [illegible] provinces.

[illegible] above suggestions are based upon the [illegible] idea of family-government, while as yet [illegible] whether all her eggs are not unsound.

ELIHU WASHBURNE BACK.

[illegible] Saturday night, I saw a short, thick-set man, [illegible] a red face and a big nose, moving around [illegible] Fifth Avenue Hotel. It was Washburne, [illegible] to France, architect and preserver of [illegible] He had just arrived in the steamer [illegible]

[illegible] said that he had found an uncomfortable [illegible] and was going at once to Galena. He [illegible] over only to pay a visit, and should [illegible] return again. He inquired about the [illegible] Mobilier and other exposures of members [illegible] Congress, and said:

Let them all come out. Some of those fel-

CRIME IN CHICAGO.

Another of Mr. State's Attorney Reed's Methods of Preventing Its Spread in This City.

Ninety-Seven Persons Against Whom Indictments Were Found Allowed to Default Their Bail.

This Only the Work of Eight Months—The Case of Hugh Garrity.

THE TRIBUNE of Monday displayed to the world one of the ways Mr. Charles H. Reed has adopted since he has held the office of Prosecuting Attorney, of preventing crime in this city. It was shown from the official record at Springfield that, through the personal intervention of Mr. Reed, the Governor had been induced to pardon out of the Penitentiary eighty-six criminals sent to that institution for the commission of crime in Chicago. It was also shown that Mr. Reed had besought Governor Palmer to turn loose twenty other villains, among them the notorious forger "Colonel" [illegible], the most dangerous man of his "profession" in the United States. It is probably not true, the assertion that Mr. Reed sought the release of these one hundred and six rascals that they might return to Chicago, commit other crimes, and again run through the mill, that he might a second time draw his prosecution fee of $[illegible] a head for re-conviction.

And now that our readers may learn further of Mr. Reed's system of "preventing and punishing crime" in this city, we produce this morning, from the records of the Criminal Court, a list of persons indicted for the alleged commission of offences against the people, and who have escaped punishment through the laxity of the Prosecuting Attorney, who has allowed them to forfeit their bail. The list contains ninety-seven names, and is of the defaults entered between Dec. 11, 1871, and July 17, 1872—less than eight months. It is stated by the Clerk of the Criminal Court that more than twice ninety-seven defaults have been entered since the 17th of July, and fully [illegible] of them within the last sixty days.

By a comparison of the list given below with the names of the delegates to the Republican County Convention which renominated Charles H. Reed for the office of Prosecuting Attorney, the reader may find a startling [illegible] in very many instances.

The Hugh Garrity whose name appears in the list below as indicted for the crime of attempting to kill and attempting to rob, is the Hugh Garrity released from the Penitentiary a year or two ago, on the recommendation of Mr. Reed.

The persons whose names appear below (all who have "defaulted"), the reader will understand, have been arrested, gone through a preliminary examination before a Police Justice, passed from there to the Grand Jury, where indictments were found, and then been released on bail to appear for trial before the Criminal Court. The first column below shows the date set for trial, and the date of default. None of the bail-bonds has been prosecuted, and none of the alleged criminals has been rearrested.

Date of default.	Name of alleged criminal.	The charge.
[illegible]	James Reynolds	Larceny.
[illegible] 19	Martin Lambers	Larceny.
[illegible]	Herman Frees	Larceny.
[illegible] 27	Patrick Connelly	Larceny.
[illegible] 27	Wm. McNeray	Robbery.
[illegible]	John Miller	Larceny.
[illegible]	John Ingraham	Larceny.
[illegible]	Aug. Franklin	Larceny.
[illegible]	Ed. Jackson	Larceny.
[illegible] 9	Joseph Ludwig	Witness.
[illegible]	James Siebert	Larceny.
[illegible] 18	Hugh Garrity	Attempt to kill.
[illegible] 18	Hugh Garrity	Attempt to rob.
[illegible] 18	Charles Weed	Attempt to kill.
[illegible] 18	Charles Weed	Attempt to rob.
[illegible] 18	Richard Leary	Bodily injury.
[illegible] 18	Owen McDonnell	Bodily injury.
[illegible] 18	Frank Ridley	Larceny.
[illegible] 18	John Ryan	Larceny.
[illegible] 20	Pat Riordan	Riot.
[illegible] 20	Tom Lawler	Riot.
[illegible] 20	Barney Dolan	Larceny.
[illegible] 20	John McLean	Bodily injury.
[illegible] 20	Mark Kennedy	Larceny.
[illegible] 20	Harris Robinson	Larceny.
[illegible] 21	Charles Reynolds	Bodily injury.
[illegible] 21	John Hartnett	Larceny.
[illegible] 21	James Byrnes	Larceny.
[illegible] 21	Floyd Higgins	Bodily injury.
[illegible] 21	William Lesen	Larceny.
[illegible] 21	William Aldridge	Larceny.
[illegible] 21	John Simpson	Larceny.
[illegible] 22	Edward Curly	Bodily injury.
[illegible] 22	Pat Jennings, Jr.	Bodily injury.
[illegible] 22	Pat Jennings, Jr.	Riot.
[illegible] 22	Dennis Shannon	Robbery.
[illegible]	John Riley	Riot.
[illegible]	John Riley	Mayhem.
[illegible]	Ann Smith	Riot.
[illegible] 23	James W. Burke	Larceny.
[illegible]	Richard Callahan	Receiving stolen goods.
[illegible] 25	Mike Nowauken	Larceny.
[illegible]	John Calvy	Assault deadly weapon.
[illegible] 26	Tom Findly, Sr.	Assault deadly weapon.
[illegible]	John Findly	Assault deadly weapon.
[illegible]	Harry Gilmore	Larceny.
[illegible]	Frank Hill	Larceny.
[illegible]	D. A. Gaffney	Larceny.
[illegible]	John Sheahan	Larceny.
[illegible]	David McDonald	Larceny.
[illegible]	David McDonald	Assaulting officer.
[illegible]	John Healey	Larceny.
[illegible]	James Ryan	Larceny.
[illegible]	Mike Riley	Larceny.
[illegible]	John Diedrich	Assault to kill.
[illegible]	Robert Hull	Assault deadly weapon.
[illegible]	Charles Williams	Larceny.
[illegible]	Josef Bistak	Bodily injury.
[illegible]	Wm. Dowling	Larceny.
[illegible]	Henry Farrell	Larceny.
[illegible]	John Riordan	Bodily injury.
[illegible]	F. Van Beekman	Bodily injury.
[illegible]	Frank Waters	Larceny.
[illegible]	John Doyle	Riot.
[illegible]	George Wilder	Riot.
[illegible]	Mike Boland	Larceny.
[illegible]	Mike Conners	Larceny.
[illegible]	Mike Daley	Keeping lewd house.
[illegible]	C. E. Robinson	Keeping lewd house.
[illegible]	Andy Batsborn	Keeping lewd house.
[illegible]	Wm. Comiskey	Larceny.
[illegible]	Mary Hurlitt	Larceny.
[illegible]	Mary Holbrook	Larceny.
[illegible]	William Ryan	Larceny.
[illegible]	B. Ringwald	Assault deadly weapon.
[illegible]	Frank Kuley	Larceny.
[illegible]	Wm. Baxter	Larceny.
[illegible]	James Griffen	Robbery.
[illegible]	Chas. McGee	Larceny.
[illegible]	Mary McGee	Larceny.
[illegible]	J. H. Corcoran	Riot.
[illegible]	M. H. Corcoran	Bodily injury.
[illegible]	James Ryan	Larceny.
[illegible]	Mike Ryan	Larceny.
[illegible]	W. M. Clarke	Bribery.
[illegible]	P. J. Lynch	Confidence game.
[illegible]	James Fannin	Robbery.
[illegible]	Henry Glants	Bodily injury.
[illegible]	G. Kraumsey	Larceny.
[illegible]	Dennis Redden	Larceny.
[illegible]	John Brisbin	Robbery.
[illegible]	Andy Batsborn	Lewd house.
[illegible]	Wm. Ryan, alias	
[illegible]	Wm. McHale	Larceny.
[illegible]	P. Callahan	Bodily injury.
[illegible]	Adam Hoffert	Riot.
[illegible]	Nick Becker	Riot.
[illegible]	H. Linnemeyer	Attempt to kill.

[REPUB]LICAN AND LIBERAL LITERATURE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]The New York Times has lately been considerably of its increased circulation. [illegible] weekly edition is being gratuitously [illegible]ed all over the country by hundreds [illegible]s, and sent through the Post Office [illegible] every family in country towns and [illegible] Democrats and Liberals are exp[illegible] with this inundation of Grant lit[illegible] of them as will take the N[illegible] from the Post Office receive [illegible] for nothing," this blat[illegible] politicians, corrupt Rings, and [illegible]

[illegible] a recent trip in Indiana, [illegible] news-dealers and train [illegible] THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE [illegible] Commercial, and found [illegible] difficult to obtain a copy of either. [illegible] They were eagerly snapped up on the arrival of the mail; but the Chicago Times, and others, always to be had in great [illegible] Times. [illegible] gentleman wished to [illegible] board of a Logansport [illegible] only carried the Times [illegible] saying that THE TRIBUNE [illegible] the burnt district, and [illegible] copies. Is there [illegible] easily guessed at [illegible] where in the country [illegible] journals?

[illegible], Oct. 30, 1872.

NEW YORK.

[Th]e Horse Finds Rest—New York Politics.

[Eng]land's New Policy—An American Alliance.

[Wha]t Men and the New Cabinet—Talks with Washburne and Wilson.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27, 1872.

[I came] over from Washington to New York last [week], and found four days of rain, and no [illegible] abroad. That is, the few horses on duty [illegible] the absence of the species manifest. The [horse] was now a lonely creature, and the [illegible] of also losing the beast which had [illegible] to him made him nearly a gentle[man] [illegible] and he stroked the poor quadruped with [illegible] compassion, born of interest, [which] the negro-trader sometimes showed as his [chattel] [illegible], approaching the market.

THE HORSE RESUMES.

[The] horse was on a strike, all over the great [city]. Nature had permitted him to preach a ser[mon], and attest the blank in human affairs [illegible] his extinction would produce. He was [illegible] and he opened not his mouth, but there [was] no need of speech to tell his [story]. The crowded lanes in the business [part] of the city were like Venitian [illegible], teeming with man, but barren of wheels [and] the cheery cry of drivers. Man, instead, was [illegible] in the shafts of the barrow,—thinking, [perha]ps, that, in the common need of draught-[anim]als, he might be compelled to submit to [illegible], as the horse's substitute. At the [illegible] corners, the people waited in groups [illegible] and with disappointment, counting [the] infrequent omnibuses. The cab-stands were [empty]; the blacksmiths were idle; the veteri[nary] quack became an important personage. As [much] space was given in the prints to the sor[rows] of the stables, as if a human plague had [spread] over society and the hospitals were full. [The] intercession, so awkward, so calamitous an af[fair], the great hive of the busiest of man[kind] had not known. And many who were per[plexed] by this unwonted deprivation perhaps [reflected] upon the dependence of man, and the [uncer]tainties of the commonest sources of help. [The] dogs mad, horses laid up, cows diseased, [hens] refusing, after the prevailing fashion, [to] assume the duties of maternity, what would [become] of man? When the horse abdicates, [man] is an ass, and the shoemaker an architect. [illegible] is life!

BELMONT.

[Society]—that pudding where the plums are [dropped] every day—is in a state of owlish in[quiry] and wonder over the announcement that [the gr]eat horse-fancier, August Belmont, is about [to s]ell his pictures, and retire to Europe with [his] family.

Mrs. Smith tells it to Mrs. Jones, who starts [an] unpremeditated whopper on the face of it, [and] gossip and lying are to each other like [fruit] and blossom. Given a confidential social [tidbit] of this kind, and a third person for [an] object, and the devil at once sharpens his [pe]ncil to take tally. Mr. Smith meantime, at [the] club, talks it over to Mr. Jones, and sauces [the] incident with a sour philosophy. Says [he]:

"He leaves New York because he is disgusted [with] the country. Little chaps are the stand[ard] of reference in finance, politics, and patriot[ism]. Belmont quits us because he don't want to [be] blue by looking at the thing."

"It's horse," says Jones. "He has spent a [sma]ll fortune in seeking to lead the American [turf] like Baron Rothschild. All is vanity, [saith] the preacher; and, when one wearies of [the] horse as a recreation, there is no more of [life] to live."

Mr. Belmont probably goes abroad because the [women] of the household are weary of housekeep[ing] and the drudgery it entails; because the so[cial] life of Europe is less a race than with us; [beca]use the banker is growing old, and the [wear]ing up of daily associations is in itself re[st] and, lastly, because nobody has [illegible] a better right, by application, success, [and] the use of money for hospitable and ele[gant] purposes. He has been a generous patron [of the] turf, and, in great part, created the [race]-park in the North. In finance, he never [specu]lated nor covered Washington with lob[byists]. In politics, he did his best to keep [the] Democratic party out of the River Tweed. [Some] years ago, Bill Tweed, supported by a ma[jorit]y part of the New York Democracy, tried to [oust] Mr. Belmont from the Democratic Na[tional] Committee. The effort failed, but Tweed [had] already injected the whole body of the party [in] New York with poison. The period of Mr. [Belm]ont's departure is that of chaos, with all [the] things that are possible in embryo, and darkness [up]on the face of the deep. He is to be ab[sent] three years. Ah! in three years what may [happen]!

THE DRIFT OF PUBLIC LIFE.

[The] indications seem to be in this city that [Havem]eyer, ex-Mayor, will be elected, if Mur[phy], Weed, and Tweed together can do it. This [movem]ent will be one of self-defence and gen[eral] public spirit in Grant's interest, to prevent [the sh]ame of the election of James O'Brien. [The] Democratic candidate, Abraham R. Law[rence], would be generally voted for, if it was not [fear]ed that the Irish vote was being spirited [away] from him to O'Brien. The latter is accus[ed by] the Grant people of playing fast and loose [with] him. There is nothing to expect from [him] better than from Tweed. He is Tweed, [with] the ruffian element added.

[Rosc]oe Conkling says that the late elections [show] that the newspaper-press has been com[pletel]y put down in this country. This, we are [to su]ppose, is one of Grant's victories. He has [over]come the decencies of life, like a grizzly [bear] eating up an inhabited bee-hive. But the [bees] will sting their way out. If not, we sympa[thize] with his digestion.

CHANGES AT WASHINGTON.

[Gen]eral Bristow will tender his resignation [after] the election, and will take a financial and [legal] place in association with the Texas rail[road].

[Sim]on Cameron has "gone back" on J. A. J. [Cresw]ell, and, in the event of Grant's re-elec[tion], will press another person for Postmaster [Gene]ral. Creswell was originally appointed by [the re]quest of Ben Wade, Cameron consenting. [Came]ron is training up Wayne McVeigh, his son[-in-law], to succeed himself in the Senate.

[The] small-talk about a change in the New [York] Tribune appears to have arisen from some [ambi]tion of the pill-maker, Ayer, to get into Con[gress] on the regular nomination "lay." To [buy] the newspapers is the latest of Ayer's [illegible].

[He] has been [illegible] by the politicians [that] General Belknap, because he would not [prost]itute his elevated position to take the stump [and] perambulate for Grant. Fish is also de[clared] against. Williams, it is thought, must [go] as well. Here is the latest slate for the [new] Cabinet, if Grant be his own repeater:

[State] Department—Edward Pierrepoint or [Danie]l E. Sickles, New York.

[Post-O]ffice Department—Jake Harlan, Iowa.

[Treas]ury Department—Elihu Washburne [illegible].

Navy Department—George M. Robeson, New [Jersey].

[Interior] Department—George H. Stuart, Penn[sylvania].

[Attorney] General—Thomas Settle, North Car[olina].

[Solicitor] General—John M. Harlan, Kentucky.

[Treasury] Department—George F. Boutwell, [Massachusetts].

[Foreign] missions are thus distributed by the [gossips] at the Fifth Avenue Hotel: England, [illegible] Schenck; France, Andrew White; Russia, [Wayne] McVeigh; Sweden, a Chicagoite. There [seems] to be a good deal of New York in the [list]. Among the points of policy are [the] recognition of Cuban belligerency, and a [new] policy toward Mexico, looking to rail[roads] there, and security for Ameri[can rig]hts, in the temporary occupation of [her pro]vinces.

[The] above suggestions are based upon the [illegible] idea of family-government, while as yet [it is doub]tful whether all her eggs are not unsound.

ELIHU WASHBURNE BACK.

[Satur]day night, I saw a short, thick-set man, [red of] face and a big nose, moving around [the Fifth] Avenue Hotel. It was Washburne, [Minister] to France, architect and preserver of [illegible]. He had just arrived in the steamer [illegible]

[He s]aid that he had found an uncomfortable [passage], and was going at once to Galena. He [had come] over only to pay a visit, and should [soon re]turn again. He inquired about the [illegible] Mobilier and other exposures of members [of Con]gress, and said:

"[Let them] all come out. Some of those fellows who used to pitch into me need ventilation. I have got no sympathy with them."

During his residence in France, he remarked, he had not been under any great privation, except when the bread gave out, during the siege of the Commune. He had left behind him, as custodians of the Legation, his son, Gratiot Washburne, and Frank Moore. Under the supposition that Grant would be re-elected, Washburne said:

"There will be no Cabinet changes, I guess, till the 4th day of March!"

Mr. Washburne further said that it was unfortunate the regnant party were to have so great a majority in Congress.

"It's too large," he said; "jobbing will be too easy."

Interrogated as to whether France was now prosperous, Washburne said:

"Yes; it is looking up. Thiers' Government is provisional only; but he will probably continue at the head of affairs, and superintend some changes in the institutions, such as the modifying both of the Legislature and the franchise."

HENRY WILSON'S OPINIONS.

Henry Wilson has been several days in New York. He will speak in Virginia and Delaware, and then retire to wait for the election returns. He said, in a very hoarse voice, that he should be disappointed if every Northern State did not go for him; said Mr. Sumner was better, and that Frank Bird would get about 50,000 votes in Massachusetts; said, further, that he had no good feelings toward feloniously-inclined carpet-baggers; and believed in temporizing and conciliating old party friends who had wandered off. He said that the Administration had noticed that Mr. Colfax's district did not give its usual majority in the late Indiana election, and that Mr. Morton's friends were sulky about it, as he had noticed in Indiana. Wilson said that he had made 160 speeches in the campaign,—28 in Pennsylvania, and 25 in Indiana.

THE NEW DIP IN THE TROPICS.

General Bristow, Solicitor General, presumes that, in the event of Grant's success, all the Cabinet will tender their resignations.

Wiseacres allege that Grant is weary of Delano, and is not altogether satisfied with the prevailing probity of his Department. He is also charged with entertaining ideas of a Spanish-American policy at variance with Mr. Fish, and more in accord with Pierrepoint and Sickles; this policy is said to be enlarging rigor toward Spain in American waters, with England for our ally, and a sort of compulsory guardianship over Mexico, backed as well by English acquiescence.

The English have, of late, manifested a desire to see the United States less concerned toward the San Juan corner than with points of American soil where English money is invested without adequate physical security, as, for example, in the railway between Vera Cruz and Mexico. So vast an amount of our bonds is held in England,—bonds of all sorts, civic, corporate, State, and Federal,—that Brother Bull, so far from being jealous of us, prefers that we shall play *conquistadore*, and strengthen his security by all judicious expansion. He has also taken a large loan for Spain; but affairs there continue unsettled, and the Cuban revenue is diverted by thieving Captains-General, so that Mr. Bull feels little consoled with the possibility of Spain suppressing an insurrection already four years old and gallant still. The efforts of Mr. Macias and others to effect English sympathy in favor of Cuba have been, in very great measure, successful, and there is a literary and humanitarian clamor for Cuba, in England, of more reputability than we have known in the United States. To satisfy this demand, and forestall Russia and North Germany in their friendly advances towards the United States, it is asserted, in Fifth Avenue Hotel circles, that Mr. Gladstone's policy has assumed the form of an Anglo-Saxon alliance, the English navy answering for the loss of ours, and our policy on this Continent, whatever it may be, to become also Great Britain's.

THE NEW ANGLO-SAXON TREATY.

A man of some importance was going over all this to me last Friday night. He had just returned from abroad, and was full of it. He said:

"England is governed by politicians, just as we are, and the first point of all policy is to keep themselves in office. The issue of the Alabama-Claims Commission and of the San Juan Arbitration has offended English vanity, and rendered the Gladstone party anxious to accomplish something in America to offset at home the political effect of those doings.

"There is, besides, no policy for England to pursue abroad. The Russo-German coalition has left her out, and revived all her sensitiveness about India. France is in no condition to become her ally, as in the Crimean war, and, meantime, North Germany is vigorously seeking to challenge England as a commercial power. In this extremity, the only alternative of England is America,—a nation which is drawing all the increase of Europe to itself, in immigration and the investment of capital.

"America is in a position, and of a spirit to have a policy in its own waters. England possesses nothing in America worth retaining, except that which is confided to the United States,—more than a thousand millions of dollars in our industries and indebtednesses.

"The policy which her most sagacious capitalists—who are also her greatest statesmen—press upon the English Government, might be called the 'Greater Britain policy.' It is to back up the United States, which possesses everything to compel its will over Spanish America and the West Indies, except a navy. That navy stands ready made and manned, and well nigh useless to England.

"Wherever American policy can make headway, English money will get the first chance to take root. In the American policy, the equal troubles of Irish and Confederate State finances will be absorbed. With England the ally of America, England will share that all but unanimous consideration which America is receiving. And the far-seeing eye of the English 'practicalist' is not unmindful of a reciprocal commerce with a country which is soon to 'turn' Great Britain in the production of coal and iron, and is already the greatest consumer in the world!"

Put all the above in your pipe and smoke it.

POSTSCRIPT: THE NEW YORK MUDDLE.

O'Brien is selling out nominations to Congress for cash in hand to aid him in his election. His right-hand man is one Banker. The rumor is current that O'Brien and Murphy have quarrelled, and the quarrel is irreconcilable.

It is the story that Thurlow Weed and Tom Murphy found a rascal more to their liking than O'Brien in William M. Tweed, whose price was not a high office like the Mayoralty, but merely *nepenthe*, rest, and the enjoyment of what he had stolen already. O'Brien was so ambitious that he might expose Mr. Murphy in some future freak, as he had exposed Tweed before. It was not deemed safe to trust him, as he had refused, at any rate, to throw Kernan overboard for Dix, and it is Weed's *chef d'œuvre* to have produced Dix.

"If any man attempts to haul down Dix," says Weed, "shoot him on the nine-spot."

This did the unhappy O'Brien find himself compelled to do, and he was doomed. Mr. Tweed had more machinery than O'Brien, and could contribute money, instead of requiring it. He could say, like Fagan, "It's a pity to hang an old, old man. Let the old man go. He's only an old man!" So Mr. Davenport, at Mr. Tweed's showing, cut the registry down to 144,000 in New York, and 75,000 in Brooklyn, and it was determined that Grant should not have to carry O'Brien and the possible excesses of his Mayoralty. Mr. Murphy wished no divided realm. With Havemeyer, he could have a respectable instrument; with O'Brien, a youthful, vain, and temperate man, conscious of his strength, and of boundless ambition. Mr. Weed was one of Tammany's gossips himself, two years ago; Mr. Murphy, the same. They felt cordial toward Big Six.

And so Havemeyer was brought out, a Republican, crat like Dix, and a Committee of Seventy.

"We can better afford to lose New York State," say Grant's political friends "than be obliged to associate with a repeater and a jail-bird."

Now, does Mr. O'Brien swear vengeance? He does! Is it real or feigned? Who knows?

If he is really thrown overboard, why does Thurlow Weed talk so kindly about him? Why does Edward Pierrepoint say that the causes which led him to prison were creditable?

This we know: that Mr. Greeley's friends, last July, refused to accept the aid of Messrs. Sweeny and Tweed to carry New York for him. If what I have related above be true, the Administration accept this criminal aid, and propose to pay for it by acquitting Mr. Tweed for his manifest felonies. And if in this they fail, and O'Brien be elected, the latter also will have been their work; for they took up O'Brien, and gave him the start which they could not arrest.

The only worthy and just man of the three nominated for Mayor of New York, is Abraham Lawrence.

WHAT WILL MR. GREELEY DO?

Horace Greeley, if defeated, will immediately resume control of the New York *Tribune*, with Whitelaw Reid as managing editor. It will take them just three weeks to put the New York *Times horse de combat*. That concern has bled everybody, candidates included. So that its advocacy involves bankruptcy upon its friends. Weed has the kidney disease, and thinks O'Brien will be elected, "because," says he, "I have not four days to spare to elect Havemeyer in."

ITEMS.

Clayton, of Arkansas, designs, if elected, to put Aleck McDonald or Hadley beside him, in place of Rice.

Spencer's friends, in Alabama, give up the notion of re-electing him. The Murphy gang contributed $2,500 to Spencer, at his telegraphic request, last week.

GATH.

GARRISON RUN MAD.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In reading the New York *Independent* from week to week, while I notice that its political department is laden to the water's edge, generally, with sophistry, nonsense, and fabrications, and its LL.D.'s and D.D.'s have betrayed an extraordinary silliness and supercilious heartlessness in their attacks, open and covert, upon Mr. Greeley,—when I come to the vituperative and grossly-abusive and outrageous articles of Garrison upon him, I am reminded of the duel-provoking words of John Randolph against Henry Clay: "An hyperbole for meanness would be an ellipsis for Clay." There never were wanting zealous Abolitionists (of whom the writer is one, enjoying the personal acquaintance of Garrison from 1835, and entertaining him at my table) who thought Mr. Garrison's vocabulary of abuse and vituperation quite too terrific and excessive, even as used against slavery and its supporters. But we awarded him our pardon on the ground of the turpitude of the system, and the means of its defence. When, however, we see this vocabulary launched at a man like Horace Greeley, who has done so much for his country and humanity, and is a man of such noble qualities, and lofty, pure character,—and this in the interests of a mere military man,—we are equally chagrined and disgusted, and instinctively ask, Has the $30,000 gift spoiled Garrison, or has he such assurance of a Consulship to England under Grant that his head is turned and his vials of abuse and slander are all poured out at once.

Read from the last issue of the *Independent*. Speaking of Mr. Greeley, he says: "He is a stirrer of strife; falsification and slander are the staple of all his harangues. He is guilty of slander,—gross, inexcusable, wholesale slander,—as often as he insinuates or charges that there has been, or is now, any hatred in the breasts of the people of the North towards those of the South," "because of anything connected with the Rebellion." Now, those of us who daily hear the expression of such hatred eventually ask, Is Garrison a witling? or does he falsify when he makes such statements? He certainly don't know what he is writing about, or he means to falsify facts. And his emphasis and filling-up of epithets show his wantonness of abuse of Mr. Greeley. But Garrison may have run mad. Hear what further he says of Mr. Greeley in the same connection: "No such unscrupulous defamer has appeared in the political arena as he is showing himself to be every time he opens his lips." Can any lunatic asylum beat that?

But Garrison goes on to illustrate his subject by exclaiming, "How he [Mr. Greeley] insulted and defamed the 40,000 loyal soldiers and sailors convened at Pittsburgh!" Had Garrison read Grant's letter on that same subject,—not his last letter (he probably had read that), but the one dated "Headquarters Army United States, Washington, Sept. 18, 1866"? It reads thus:

To Edwin M. Dudley, Chairman, &c.:

SIR: General Grant directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to be present at a National Convention of Soldiers and Sailors to be holden at Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 25, 1866, for political purposes. He instructs me to say that it is contrary to his habits and his convictions of duty to attend political meetings of any character whatever; and he sees with regret the action of any officer of the army taking a conspicuous part in the political discussions of the day.

ADAM BADEAU, Colonel and A. D. C.

Garrison must be a bigger simpleton than we can imagine him to be, if he had read that letter before writing as above. He had probably charged himself up with Grant's letter dated "Long Branch, N. J., Sept. 9, 1872," and addressed "To Colonel L. E. Dudley, Secretary Veterans' National Committee," which says:

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 4th inst., extending to me, by your Committee, a pressing invitation to attend the grand Mass Convention of veteran soldiers to be held in the City of Pittsburgh on the 17th inst. I know of no class of citizens better entitled to meet in Convention, and to have weight accorded to their views. * * * I wish for you all that you expect from your meeting of the 17th inst., and only regret that I cannot be with you on that occasion. With great respect, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

We submit that Garrison, if not beside himself with political madness, would not slander Mr. Greeley for saying in 1872 what Grant, when speaking as an honest General, and before his head had been turned with notions of the Presidency, said in 1866,—more especially as Mr. Greeley was trying to prevent the opening of wounds healed, and was six years farther from the cause of those wounds than Grant.

But I seem to accomplish a double purpose; the exposure of Garrison's madness, and Grant's inconsistency and stultification. I did not begin with this view. And I simply remark, that it were an easy thing to imitate the Grantites in their herculean labor to make Mr. Greeley contradict himself, which they have done by wresting and perverting, as Elder Elias Smith, by quoting the Bible word for word, proved that the narrow sectarian he was talking with ought to hang himself immediately. Thus: "'And he cast down the pieces of silver in the Temple, and departed, and went and hanged himself.' That's Scripture, isn't it?" said Smith. "Yes," said the sectarian. "'Go thou and do likewise.' That's Scripture." The two letters quoted above show up Grant most strongly in the contradiction light; and not where circumstances and things had changed, as in the case of Mr. Greeley. But we deem all such attempts rather small business. Henry Wilson made his greatest headway in political life by harping upon the inconsistencies of Daniel Webster. And it were easy to show Garrison's inconsistency,—e. g., in his opposition to Phillips, by contending that the work was all done, and therefore the *Anti-Slavery Standard* should be discontinued; but now turning round and supporting Grant because, after slavery has been more than 7 years abolished, we need him "to finish the great work at the South."

It were relevant to notice Garrison's attacks upon Charles Sumner. I feel these the more because I have in mind a memorable occasion when, while Garrison was an object of popular hatred in Boston, Sumner showed him needed sympathy, and noticed him especially before all the people of that city; and then Garrison acknowledged the token with apparent gratitude. I am one of those who consider Grantism poison; and I think the virus has been injected into Garrison's veins. Whether he sympathizes with the Boston Pecksniffs in the dread of Mr. Greeley's plain manners, I cannot say; but I am sorry to see the old Abolitionist so poisoned with Grantism as to abuse and slander such a man as Horace Greeley; and I don't think it is any the more appropriate in Mr. Greeley's domestic affliction.

AN OLD ABOLITIONIST.

Grantism in Georgia—The Game of Intimidation Begun.

From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, Oct. 28.

From Mr. W. Cannon, a highly respectable citizen of Toombsboro, we gathered last night the following particulars of one of the most high-handed outrages that has ever been perpetrated upon the soil of Georgia:

It seems one Morris, the negro candidate from Wil[kinson] [illegible] for [illegible], operating upon H. P. Farrow and A. T. Akerman, and fabricating the most absurd and preposterous Ku-Klux charges against many of the best citizens of that county. Those worthies, believing, doubtless, that a bold *coup de main* in behalf of Grant, on the eve of the election, might alarm and demoralize his opponents, it is said lent a willing ear to Morris, and assisted him to procure from United States Commissioner Swayze warrants for the arrest of a large number of citizens upon negro affidavits.

On Monday night, this man Morris came down from Atlanta at the head of a large detachment of United States troops, under the command of a Lieutenant, and, proceeding to Toombsboro, Irwinton, and other points, seized in their beds and arrested the following gentlemen: Dr. T. A. Simmons, Messrs. Henry Hymans, R. Hymans, W. Dickinson, J. D. Valandingham, George Gilbert, Milton Lindsay, D. Carlisle and two brothers, Peacock. These unfortunate individuals were then hurried off to Savannah, there to be tried for their lives upon the accusation of ignorant negroes, who, more than probable, neither know nor care for the obligations of an oath.

Our informant has been sent to Macon to procure counsel for the prisoners, and had obtained for them the services of Colonel W. A. Lofton, who left for Savannah by the night train.

Other arrests, as will be seen in another column, were also made in this city yesterday. We are not posted as to the precise nature of the charges against any of the Wilkinson parties, but learn that some of them date back one or more years, and are all of the Ku-Klux description.

A considerable number of soldiers are still encamped near Toombsboro, and will doubtless continue to harry every peaceful citizen who may happen to incur the ire of any vagabond negro.

THE FIRE MONUMENT.

The Corner-Stone Laid Yesterday Forenoon.

Impressive Masonic Ceremonies at Central Park.

Addresses by Mayor Medill and Hon. S. S. Hayes.

The corner-stone of the Fire Monument at Central Park was laid yesterday. In spite of the leaden skies and raw winds of the morning, a large number of persons assembled at the Milwaukee depot to take a free ride to the edge of the city and witness the ceremonies. The Grand Masonic Lodge of Illinois was invited to lay the stone with the impressive rites of the Order, and came in their regalia, accompanied by bands, Ellsworth's Zouaves, Knights Templar, and the following lodges: Cleveland, Garden City, Pleiades, Keystone, Covenant, Wabansia, Meteris, Bigelow. The train, consisting of eleven cars, kindly furnished by the Northwestern Railroad, left at 11:30, and in fifteen minutes reached its destination.

THE SITE OF THE MONUMENT

is at the terminus of Washington street. A platform had been erected, and the stars and stripes waved above it in the damp air. The useful derrick from which the stone hung suspended, did not know itself in its new suit of evergreens. Carriages containing a number of the fair sex were on the ground, and away beyond them could be seen laborers carting dirt from an excavation where a lake is to abide, to where a miniature mountain is to break the monotony of the plain. To the south were trees, and the bit of the park already sodded, and to the west the beginning of other ponds, and all over and around the places where in a few years from date will be shady groves and sylvan recesses for "whispering lovers made." It will be nice then. To the north lay Humboldt Park, and away south is where Douglas Park is yet to bloom like another Eden.

THE DISTINGUISHED COMPANY.

While these topographical notes were being taken the procession of Masons was slowly winding its way around the road to the scene of operations. The spectators took up the best positions they could find, among them being Mayor Medill, Hon. A. H. Burley, George W. Stanford, Henry Greenebaum, C. C. P. Holden, Isaac R. Hitt, E. F. Runyan, Clark Lipe, Charles Lodding, David Cole, Paul Cornell, Colonel Snowhook, Hon. Carlyle Mason, and about two hundred others. The members of the Grand Lodge stood round in a circle, the Templars behind them, and the other Masons behind them. Silence prevailed for a few minutes, while an enterprising photographer made a picture of the scene.

CALLED TO ORDER.

The Most Worshipful Grand Master Cregier called the assemblage to order, and said that on Oct. 30, B. C. 1003, King Solomon had dedicated the temple at Jerusalem, and on Oct. 30, 1872, they had assembled to lay the corner stone of a monument to commemorate the most direful calamity that ever befell a people.

The Grand Chaplain, Rev. Robert Collyer, made a prayer.

CONTENTS OF THE BOX.

Grand Treasurer Church read the list of articles in the tin box to be deposited in the diminutive vault beneath the stone. There were copies of the laws under which the West Side Park Commissioners act, copies of the first, second, and third annual reports of the Commissioners, photographs of the monument, copies of the transactions of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, the eleventh annual report of the Board of Public Works, a piece of the Court House bell, copies of the daily papers issued after the fire, and of Oct. 9 and 30, 1872; report of the Relief and Aid Society, maps and photographs of the burnt district, North and South, an account of Chicago one year after the fire, and of the railroads.

THE STONE LOWERED.

The box was deposited in its long home, the stone was gradually lowered, the band all the while playing Plegel's hymn, beginning—

> Solemn strikes the funeral chime,
> Notes of our departing time,
> As we journey here below
> Through a pilgrimage of woe.

Mr. W. L. B. Jenney, architect of the West Side Parks, spread the actual cement, and then presented the working tools to the Grand Master. The symbolic masonry was next in order. The Acting Deputy Grand Master, Dr. Powell, sprinkled on the stone corn, the emblem of plenty, the Senior Grand Warden, Sutton, poured upon it wine, the emblem of joy and gladness, and the Junior Grand Warden, Barnard, annointed it with oil, the emblem of peace. The tools of the craft were applied to the stone by the three officers named, the Grand Master struck it three times with the gavel, and pronounced it truly and trustily laid according to the forms of the ancient craft, Grand Marshal Cushman made proclamation, the Divine blessing was invoked, and the entire assemblage joined in singing the following

ODE, WRITTEN FOR THE OCCASION.

> By art the Corner's laid;
> Father, the Craft Thine aid—
> Thy Blessing crave.
> Guide Thou the cunning hand,
> Be near the workman band,
> Let let the column stand,
> From harm, it save.
>
> The Corner-Stone is laid,
> The Corner, level made,
> Plumb let it stand.
> Proud may the column rise
> To greet the azure skies;
> Approve our work, Allwise,
> And bless this land.
>
> "Let there be light," was said,
> When forth through chaos sped
> The boon divine.
> "Let there be light" proclaim;
> Spread far our City's fame,
> And here, in Thy Great Name,
> Sad memories shrine.
>
> While light Thy Love sends forth,
> Through East, South, West and North,
> O'er hill and plain,
> Let knowledge wide be spread—
> All men by love be led;
> Let Fire's commotion, dread,
> Come not again.
>
> Heavenward point the shaft,
> Prov'd by the Ancient Craft;
> While loftier spire,
> Tells from a deeper base,
> How love, with saving grace,
> Came promptly to efface
> Chicago's Fire.

INSCRIPTION.

The Grand Master returned the working tools of his profession to Mr. Jenney, and committed the future care of the monument to him. The corner stone bears the following inscription:

Laid by the M. W. Grand Master of A. F. & A. Masons of the State of Illinois, October 30, A. L. 5872, A. D. 1872.

Thus ended the Masonic part of the programme.

Mr. Stanford, President of the Park Commissioners, called upon Mayor Medill to preside over the remainder of the proceedings.

REMARKS OF THE MAYOR.

The Mayor said it gave him exceeding pleasure to call that assemblage of citizens to order, after having witnessed the imposing ceremonies of laying the corner stone of a Fire Monument. It was a happy conception to erect a monument of salamander iron that went through the fire of a year ago. People were apt to forget the most stupendous events. In one short year half the horrors of the fire were obliterated, and at the end of another no trace would be visible to the eye of the destruction that swept over the city on that eventful October night. It was a happy thought to make a monument that would ever remind them and their children of a calamity in which it was supposed the city would have succumbed, and of the grand and glorious resurrection which so quickly followed. In other cities monuments were raised to keep green in the minds of the people the great deeds of heroes and statesmen which would otherwise be forgotten, and here would stand that noble spire pointing over the plain, to perpetuate the triumph of energy and enterprise, an example worthy of emulation to the end of time. He would not occupy their time any longer, but give way to an old and honored citizen,

THE HON. S. S. HAYES.

Mr. Hayes reviewed the progress of the city from its early days to the time of the fire, described the calamity, gave statistics of the losses, and eloquently thanked those whose noble generosity that monument was designed to commemorate. He concluded as follows:

They will be honored by the people of Chicago and their posterity. The sacred fire of gratitude will ever burn in our hearts. Words of praise and thankfulness will ever fall from our lips. And in some distant time, when the new Chicago shall have become gray with age, when millions of inhabitants shall enjoy their homes, or ply their industry in the blocks of brick and stone which will cover this prairie, the high summit of this monument will pierce the clouds, and will witness to Heaven and to the world that the people of Chicago are not ungrateful. The heroes and statesmen of the present day may then be forgotten, Governments and dynasties may have succeeded each other and passed into oblivion, but the names upon these tablets will be kept ever fresh and clear. They will be read by our children and our children's children to the latest generation; and the story of their warm and glowing benevolence, of the spontaneous, immediate, overwhelming, boundless relief with which they flooded us in the dark hour of our calamity will still be familiar as household words.

"IS THE WAR ENDED?"

Anna Dickinson's Greeley Lecture.

From the New York Sun, Oct. 26.

The storm of last night detained many at home who would otherwise have availed themselves of the opportunity to hear Miss Anna E. Dickinson's dissertation upon the query, "Is the war ended?" But despite the forbidding weather, the great hall of the Cooper Union was well filled with a most respectable and appreciative audience. The platform was appropriately hung with American flags.

Miss Dickinson appeared, unannounced and unattended, a few minutes past 8, and without introduction proceeded to address the audience. She wore an elegant black silk dress trimmed with black lace over white. She was greeted with enthusiastic applause, for which she smiled and bowed her thanks. "Is the war ended?" she asked, and then proceeded to show inferentially that presumably the war was still raging. She spoke of the degradation of the public service to-day; of the corruptions that everywhere prevail in official service; of the dishonesty that is the rule rather than the exception; and these demoralized, corrupt, and dishonest officials are retained in office because they are the friends of General Grant. [Applause.] A man is judged by the company he keeps.

Who is General Grant? Who are his companions? The speaker came from Pennsylvania; she was ashamed to say it just now. That State had just given Hartranft $5,000 majority for Governor. Hartranft was commended to the office by a Penitentiary convict on one side, and General Grant on the other. Such are Grant's friends. But he is charged with many other things besides bad companionship—charged by others, but the speaker would make no charges. He is charged with an undue fondness for cigars and wine, with which luxuries his friends and officeholders see that he is abundantly supplied; he is charged with loitering by the sea, and his peculiar organ in New York last summer commended him—commended the President of the United States for his self-denial in leaving Long Branch for a day to attend a Cabinet meeting at Washington [laughter]; with retaining thieves and robbers in office; with filling public positions with his personal friends and relatives. But what of these charges? The great question is, Is Grant fit to be President?

In responding herself to this question, Miss Dickinson gave a running sketch of Grant's delinquencies, dwelling upon the objections urged against him which led to the meeting of the Cincinnati Convention, which assemblage she commented on with great admiration. In this connection she introduced the name of Sumner as a leader in the reform movement, which name was received with a torrent of applause. When she mentioned Mr. Greeley as the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention the audience seemed to go wild with enthusiasm, and for five minutes made the hall ring with cheers and applause.

Resuming her discourse, Miss Dickinson said: The Cincinnati movement was opposed by the assertion that the war was not yet ended. This was sought to be substantiated by the alliance of the Democrats with the movement. But, urged the speaker, if ever the politicians were beaten down and crushed, they were so beaten down and crushed at Cincinnati; and if ever the Democratic party was crushed, it was crushed at Baltimore, when its representatives placed it on the Reform platform, and closed the proceedings by singing "The Battle-Cry of Freedom."

The speaker denounced that class of people who express their determination not to vote this fall; those who say, "I won't vote for Grant; no, I won't vote for Grant; but I ain't sure about Greeley; I don't exactly like Greeley; I guess I'll stay at home." [Applause.] If the war is not ended, it is the duty of every man to vote for the Administration that will carry it through to a successful termination. If the war is ended, then it is the duty of every citizen to vote for an Administration that will not enforce a war policy in time of peace. In response to the assertion that the country was never so prosperous as now, she said that this assertion completely ignored the South, and then proceeded to draw a vivid picture of the desolation and financial ruin prevalent throughout the South, and urged that it was time to call off the dogs of war from that desolated region and give it an opportunity to revive. An Administration in these States, begun in usurpation, has ended in rapine. A debt has been heaped upon them that generations cannot pay off. The Southern labor question and the relation of the negro to politics, was discussed at length, the speaker contending that the former slaves having been elevated to the full status of citizens with all the rights and privileges of the whitest white men, should no longer be considered as a special and distinct class. Republics knew no difference among their citizens. There should be no class legislation. If a million of citizens—the black voters of the South—cannot secure their rights under the Republic without special legislation in their behalf, the Republic should cease to exist. But, say some, the people of the South are not to be trusted. Then when are they to be trusted? They can yield no more; can promise no more; legislation can do no more for them. But you say if they are really in earnest in their protestations of loyalty, they will manifest it by voting for General Grant and the Republican party. What is the difference in the candidates? you say. I thank you, Jew, for that word. You say no woman should support Greeley because he has never put pen to paper nor opened his lips in behalf of women.

But what has Grant done, he whose heart was first in his tannery and hides, next in the blood of men, and last in his cigars, the White House, and the power of his position, but has never raised his [illegible] in behalf of women?

A Voice—Who saved the country?

Miss Dickinson—Who saved the country? The people. [Applause, cheers, and great enthusiasm, lasting many minutes.] Who saved the country? [A voice, "The soldiers."] Yes, the soldiers. [Applause.] Who saved the country? The man who for twenty-five years gave his voice and his pen to the removal of the great cause of the war—Horace Greeley. [Here followed a scene of wild confusion. The whole audience sprang to their feet, and cheer upon cheer rent the air, hats were tossed up to the lofty ceiling, handkerchiefs were waved, and a tumult of applause and enthusiasm raged until Miss Dickinson indicated a desire for its cessation.] "Quite enough," she said; "let us have peace." [Laughter.] "Let us try a little quiet now." She then proceeded to draw a striking contrast between the two Presidential candidates, greatly to the advantage of the Liberal candidate.

Finally she asked, as the simple question now at issue, and to be settled in November, shall the war be dragged on, and dragged on, and dragged on indefinitely for years and years to come for selfish and political ends, or shall it now be closed up and ended? A beautiful apostrophe to the country in its future greatness on the success of the Liberal movement closed an interesting and eloquent, but rambling lecture.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The store of W. J. Nairn, at Buffalo, was, on Sunday, robbed of $10,000 worth of goods.

—The barn of ex-Mayor Frank Jones, of Portsmouth, one of the finest in New Hampshire, was burned last Friday evening. Loss, $10,000.

—There is a young lady in Los Angeles County, Cal., who owns 6,000 acres of land and 4,000 head of cattle. She has no incumbrance in the shape of a husband.

—A stout woman was arrested in Philadelphia the other day, and two sheets, five shirts, and a pair of pantaloons were found wrapped about her body beneath her clothes.

—An eight-foot Italian marble statue of Ethan Allen, representing the old hero demanding the surrender of Fort Ticonderoga, is to be placed upon his monument at Burlington.

—The last project suggested for the Massachusetts Legislature is to consolidate in one municipality Cambridge, Somerville, Medford, Malden, Everett, Charlestown, Chelsea, Revere, Winthrop, and East Boston.

—At Niagara Falls, where the horse epidemic first asserted itself after its importation from Canada, the disease has exhausted itself, and most of the ailing horses are entirely well again.

—It is rumored that the suit which was instituted some time ago by the Government against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, in the Northern District of New York, for the recovery of $1,500,000 unpaid taxes on scrip, has been discontinued.

—The Kansas Pacific Railway has commenced the construction of two important branches, the one of which will give to them the carrying trade of the Republican Valley, and the other that of the Arkansas Valley.

—Of the 4,218 graduates of the four principal educational institutions of New England,—Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, and Wesleyan University,—a trifle more than 33 per cent have been lawyers, 26 per cent clergymen, nearly 14 per cent instructors, and 13 per cent physicians.

—The Postmaster General has reversed his former decision as to the class of postal matter in which engravings, chromos, etc., should properly be placed. Hereafter all such matter may be sent by mail at the rate of one cent for each two ounces, and in packages weighing less than four pounds. It will be remembered that the former decision was to the effect that art publications were not "printed matter" within the meaning of the statute. The reversal of the former opinion was procured by the joint efforts of the art dealers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, but the largest share of the benefit will be reaped by the small dealers who order by mail, and the thousands of country purchasers who receive popular art publications in the same way.

—Fletcher Wills, the defaulting dividend clerk of the Delaware Safety Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Philadelphia, when charged with his crime by the President of the Company, admitted it at once, and made a statement which enabled the bookkeepers to ascertain the full extent of his stealings—about $43,000. Wills also stated that a large portion of this amount had been expended in the support of a fast woman and a pair of stylish horses. He surrendered his private residence and the house occupied by his mistress, which, with the horses, will bring about $10,000, leaving the company with a loss of $33,000.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a. m.	*7:40 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	*9:15 a. m.	*4:20 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	*4:25 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	*4:25 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	*3:15 p. m.	*7:10 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:30 p. m.	*9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p. m.	*8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	*9:15 p. m.	‡7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡7:00 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*11:00 a. m.	*1:45 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	*1:45 p. m.	*2:20 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*6:15 p. m.	*7:15 p. m.

‡ Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:50 p. m.	*3:00 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*4:50 p. m.	*9:10 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p. m.	7:15 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p. m.	§7:15 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p. m.	§7:15 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	*9:00 p. m.	*3:00 p. m.

*Except Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. †Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. §Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*8:20 a. m.	*9:20 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p. m.	*7:25 p. m.
Cairo Mail	*8:20 a. m.	*9:20 p. m.
Cairo Express	†8:15 p. m.	*7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	*8:20 a. m.	*9:20 p. m.
Springfield Express	†8:15 p. m.	*7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:15 a. m.	*3:20 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:15 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
*Gilman Passenger	*4:00 p. m.	*9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a. m.	*7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*8:00 a. m.	*8:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*3:00 p. m.	*1:50 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*5:15 p. m.	*4:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:30 p. m.	*7:25 p. m.

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.

*On Saturday this train will run to Champaign.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Through Line, via Kankakee Route.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner of Congress-st., and Michigan-av.; also, foot of Twenty-second-st.—Condensed Time-Table.

	Daily, except Sunday.	Daily.
Leave Chicago	8:40 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	5:30 p. m.	8:10 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	9:30 p. m.	8:00 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 62 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	†10:30 a. m.	†3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	†9:15 a. m.	†3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	†9:15 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	†8:00 a. m.	†10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	†9:30 a. m.	†4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	†5:00 p. m.	†7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	‡11:00 p. m.	‡5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	†9:30 a. m.	†7:00 p. m.
Green Bay Express	†9:30 p. m.	‡6:00 a. m.

†Sunday excepted. ‡Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth Express	†10:00 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*5:30 a. m.	*7:00 p. m.
Special New York Express	*9:00 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodat'n	*12:00 m.	*1:30 p. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	*3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Our freight office corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In freight office at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*7:50 a. m.	*1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	*7:50 p. m.	*7:15 a. m.

Freight and Ticket Office, 158 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville Accommodation	*3:30 p. m.	*9:45 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*8:00 a. m.	†7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	5:15 p. m.	†6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	9:00 p. m.	*6:20 a. m.
Mail	†5:00 a. m.	‡10:00 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	†3:45 p. m.	‡9:40 a. m.

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. § Daily. *Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-Second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Day Express	*8:30 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accomodat'n (daily)	*3:30 p. m.	10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express	*9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA AIR ROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*5:00 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	*9:00 p. m.	*10:00 a. m.

GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.

GRAND TRUNK CONNECTIONS.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Night Express	*9:00 p. m.	*6:30 p. m.

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Arrive Sundays at 8:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, has removed from No. 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, to No. 454 SOUTH STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago who has made the treatment of all chronic and nervous diseases a specialty. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.

The reputation of Dr. Bigelow is not founded on diplomas or certificates from European, Asiatic, or African colleges; he has graduated with honor at a well-known institution on this continent. Neither does he quote newspapers out of existence to prove his ability. His praises are not in the journals, but in the mouths of his patients; they are not a thousand miles off, but are sound ed at our doors; they are not dated a dozen years ago, but now. Gentlemen in this city, of the highest respectability, and members of the medical faculty now practicing in Chicago, are willing and ready to attest his skill; they are his references.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Miss Maggie Mitchell, supported by Mr. L. R. Shewell. "Jane Eyre."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Appearance of the new stock company. Revival of "The Ticket-of-Leave Man."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Second week of Abbot-Kiralfy Pantomime Combination. The "Three Hunchbacks."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Second week of Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau's engagement. Tennyson's "Dora."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe.

NIXON'S AMPITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. Second week of Maffitt and Bartholomew's Pantomime Troupe "Jack and Jill."

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Vaudeville Entertainment.

BURLINGTON HALL—Corner of State and Sixteenth streets. McEvoy's New Hibernicon, and Irish Comedy Company.

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, October 31, 1872.

It has been generally agreed to suspend all business in New York City on election day, in order to give a full opportunity to everybody to vote.

General Garfield said in his speech, on 'Change, at Cincinnati, yesterday, that the Secretary of the Treasury has no power to reissue the $44,000,000 of greenback reserve.

Thomas Hurley, who shot John Flanagan, *alias* John Patterson, on the 3d of September last, which occurrence is known as the Canal street homicide, was yesterday convicted in the Criminal Court, the jury fixing the punishment at imprisonment in the Penitentiary for 17 years.

Some eight thousand families, numbering fifty thousand persons, of the Jews of Roumania, who have of late suffered so cruel persecutions in their native province, desire to found a colony in the United States, and would like the Land Office to give them title to 250,000 acres in one tract.

The Chicago money-market presents a more favorable aspect. Collections in the country are improving, and the remittances of merchants to New York are increasing, as is shown by the advance in exchange. Deposits in banks here do not increase much, because the money collected in the country is going forward to New York.

The President has signed the proclamation imposing an additional and discriminating duty of 10 per cent on all goods and merchandise imported into the United States in French vessels from countries other than France; said duties to be collected so long as France imposes such duties upon imports in American vessels.

The steamship Missouri sailed from New York to Havana on Oct. 17, and has been reported missing. An arrival from Nassau states that she was burned at sea, and that of all on board only twelve persons are known to be saved. Seventy-nine lives are believed to have been lost; among them the Captain and all but five of the crew.

The Tennessee State Democratic Committee believe that Cheatham has votes enough to elect him Congressman-at-Large over Johnson or Maynard, but fear that the result of the distracting independent movements will be the loss of several Liberal Congressmen and members of the Legislature, unless the party strength is concentrated upon regular nominees.

The Grant Committees in New York have sent a circular to all of the American Ministers and Consuls abroad assessing them for campaign purposes. The work of confiscation of salaries has never been so unblushing and degrading as it has been since the issuing of the President's order that no such assessment should be made. There is not an office-holder in the country who has escaped, and it is probable that every one who has refused or omitted to pay will be removed.

We commend the speech made by Judge Trumbull last night, at Scammon Hall, to the careful reading of all persons who have been accustomed to hear or read the speeches of distinguished Grant orators and others. The speech sparkles at every point. It tells the story in plain words how grave Senators, pious bankers, and exemplary insurance Treasurers will depart from the truth when the exigencies of party demand it.

A special meeting of the Western Associated Press was held in this city, yesterday, attended by leading members of the press of Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Pittsburgh, Detroit, and Chicago, and a conference held here through a committee, with Hon. W. E. Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and General Anson Stager, its General Superintendent in this city, on the subject of the tariff on special despatches from points on the seaboard. The entire discussion was in a spirit which will strengthen and develop the relations of the press and the telegraph, and further the advantages the public derives from both.

In consequence of widespread misapprehension of the bearing of the recent decision in the United States Circuit Court at DesMoines, concerning the Republic Fire Insurance Company of Chicago, the Court make a public statement that the only point decided in the case was, that the Company could not maintain this action against a stockholder for the unpaid stock held by him, because such personal liability attaches, according to the charter, only on assessments made, because the losses by fire exceed the means of the Company, which was not the pretext for the assessment on which this action was based.

During the last year there have been many hundreds of persons charged with robbery, garroting, personal violence, burglary, and larceny who have been arrested by the police, and indicted by the Grand Jury, and released on bail. Of this number, perhaps 300 have forfeited their bail; but Mr. Reed has never prosecuted the bail-bonds, nor has he caused the arrest of any of the indicted criminals, many of whom are taking an active part in this election. We print a list of ninety-one cases of this kind, the list covering only a portion of the year.

The frauds committed in San Francisco a year ago, where 1,200 men, on the eve of the election, were put at work in the Navy Yard, and then on election day given the Republican ticket, printed on stiff cards which could not be folded, and thus compelled to vote it, are being repeated on a larger scale. Several thousand extra men were put at work in the Philadelphia Navy Yard just before the election, and used for the same purpose. It is now announced that … men have been employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, preparatory to voting them next Tuesday. There is no pretence that there is any work for these men to do; they get a week's wages for political labor outside, and will be discharged after the election.

Over three hundred horses in Chicago, and forty at Evanston, are sick with the horse-disease. A large number of the animals of the West Side Railway Company are affected, as are all those at Parmelee's stables. Fifty belonging to the West Side Omnibus Line are under treatment, and the disease is spreading among the private stables. All the stables in town have been ordered by Dr. Rauch to be disinfected, and the Illinois Humane Society has given notice that it will arrest any person using a diseased horse. Prudential motives alone should restrain horse-owners, as it is said that the disease, if the animal be overworked, runs into a fatal form of the glanders. Elsewhere, the disorder rages as before; in New York there were nearly one hundred deaths yesterday. The curious statement comes from New Jersey that fifty cows have died of a similar complaint.

We believe that the public will read with universal regret the announcement of the death of Mrs. Horace Greeley. After a lingering and painful illness, Mrs. Greeley breathed her last at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. She has been an invalid for many years, and, though possessing the advantage of the best medical treatment, and the necessary change of climate in extensive travel, she was forced to succumb to the insidious disease which had attacked her. Her loss will be a severe shock to Mr. Greeley, who has always held the associations of domestic life to be the dearest and most sacred of all. Mrs. Greeley leaves three daughters, who will grace her memory, and one of whom, at least, has attained accomplishments that will make a mark in both society and literature. Mr. Greeley was a constant and untiring attendant at his wife's bedside up to the last moment.

The prosecution in Mayor Hall's case, in New York, does not seem to have been very successful. It has proved (and the facts were admitted) that the bills made out against the city were doubled and quadrupled in order to defraud the city; that these bills were audited by a Board, of which the Mayor was officially a member, and that, as Mayor, he signed the warrants for the payment of the money. The Court has decided that, as Mayor, he had no discretion as to signing warrants for bills when passed by the Auditing Board. The evidence is so strong that Hall had nothing personally to do with auditing the bills that the prosecution is now claiming that he is responsible, because he neglected to do so. There is no pretence that Hall, in any way, shared in the robberies, or was anything but a contemptible tool used by others. How far his neglect or omission to take part in auditing the bills leaves him legally responsible for the frauds, is a matter yet to be decided by the Court. Morally he is as guilty as any of them.

Commissioner Davenport, in New York, is rapidly earning the honor of being the most disreputable partisan in office. He sends an officer into any house he chooses, to inquire of a man's wife the particulars of his business, and, if she excludes the ruffian, Davenport issues a warrant for her arrest, or the arrest of her husband. He claims to have this authority under the act of Congress. It is hardly necessary to say that no authority exists, under any act of Congress, to authorize any officer to enter any house and compel the inmates to tell him where, when, or how long any person has resided in any place, or what such person's business is, or anything else. This kind of despotic espionage should be brought to a stop by the arrest, conviction, and punishment of Davenport and his subalterns.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday, and averaged a little higher in price. The shipping movement was slow. Mess pork was quiet and steady at $15.00 for old; $14.00@14.25 for new; and $12.62½@12.75 seller December. Lard was quiet and steady at 7⅝@7¾c per lb, cash; 7¾c seller December; and 7¾@7⅞c seller March. Meats were dull and steady on new, at 5c for part salted shoulders, 8c for do short ribs, and 8¼@8⅜c short clear. Highwines were in fair demand, and firm at 89c per gallon. Lake freights were less active, but 1c higher, at 14c for wheat, and 13c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was dull, but steady. Wheat was more active, and 1c higher, closing at $1.08¼ cash; $1.07⅝@1.07¼ seller November; and $1.07⅝ seller December. Corn was dull but steady, closing at 30⅛c for seller the month, and 30⅝@30¾c seller November. Oats were less active, and ⅛c higher, at 20⅛c seller the month, and 20⅝@21c seller November. Rye was quiet and ½c higher, at 51c for car lots. Barley was active, but ⅛c lower, closing firm at 62½c for No. 2, and 49c for No. 3. The hog trade was active, and prices further advanced to the extent of 10@15c, sales making at $4.20@4.75. There was more life in the cattle trade, without improvement in prices. Sheep were dull and unchanged.

There was considerable consternation yesterday in the New York stock market, and a feeling of general insecurity concerning railroad property, caused by the announcement that the Directors of the New York Central Railroad had authorized the issue of $40,000,000 in new stock or bonds,—the alleged object being the laying of additional tracks. This intelligence was followed by the announcement that the floating debt of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company was so great that the Directors had authorized the issue of $10,000,000 additional bonds. To this it was added that the Directors of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Company had also authorized the issue of additional bonds to the sum of $10,000,000. This addition of $60,000,000 to the debts and liabilities of these three railway companies had a depressing effect upon the whole stock market, quotations falling from ¾ to 2¾ cents. It was also understood that the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, which is leased to the Northern Pacific, was in trouble; the laborers on the road having suspended work because of large arrearages of pay. How far the necessities of these companies are felt by other railways is not disclosed, and hence there was a slight panic in stocks. Money loaned to dealers in fancy stocks has been called in, as if more serious troubles were looked for. If half of this money were loaned to the mercantile community for legitimate business, it would make little difference how savage a panic the stock-gamblers might get into.

THE CAMPAIGN.

The New York *Herald* thinks that, notwithstanding the Pennsylvania and Ohio elections, Greeley's chances of carrying New York are better than Grant's. This is the testimony of an … and well-informed observer, and should inspire the Liberals of Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin to diligent and unremitting exertions during the few days that remain for work. We believe that Governor Koerner and the Liberal State ticket will be elected in Illinois. It is certain that thirty or forty thousand German votes heretofore cast for the Republican nominees at all elections, will be transferred to the Liberal ticket next Tuesday. This is sufficient to give the Electoral vote of Illinois to Greeley and Brown, if the Democrats go to the polls even in the same numerical proportion as in Ohio and Indiana. There still remains a large Liberal Republican vote, of American and Scandinavian descent, to be thrown into the balance. There has been no abatement of the attendance at the Liberal meetings in any part of the State. The crowds that have assembled to hear Senator Trumbull, Governor Palmer, Governor Koerner, Mr. Hendricks, and the other speakers now canvassing the State have been even greater than before the October elections, and the enthusiasm has in no degree abated. We therefore tell our friends everywhere to be of good cheer, and to work faithfully to the end. The Grant party in Illinois are alarmed at the evident danger of losing the State, and have sent pressing appeals to Cook County on that subject. They are fully persuaded that if they lose this county the State will go against them.

There is a Legislature to be elected next Tuesday, upon which will devolve the choice of a Senator of the United States. Among all the men who have deserved well of their contemporaries and of posterity by refusing to say that black is white, in obedience to Executive desires and caucus despotism, Lyman Trumbull stands pre-eminent. To himself it can be a matter of little moment whether he is returned to the Senate or not. He could achieve no higher fame among American statesmen than he has already acquired. His reputation rests upon a secure foundation, and when the present spasm of partisan rage shall have passed away, it will be acknowledged by all fair-minded men that he has acted a most noble and honorable part in setting himself against the corruptions of the party to which he belonged, and in declaring that he would not be responsible for them by helping to re-elect the men who have sanctioned them. One such example is worth more than a Senatorship or a Presidency. The State of Illinois has been proud of Lyman Trumbull in the past, and ought to be prouder of him now than ever before. One of the questions presented to the people at the present time is whether they will exchange Senator Trumbull for "Dick" Oglesby, or Dick anybody else. We have one "ring-tailed squealer" in the Senate from Illinois now. Do we want two?

The principles we contend for will outlast the present struggle. Very few of the supporters of Grant will vote for him because of any liking they have for him or his doings. Most of them detest his San Domingo performance, his Leet & Stocking job, his nepotism, his policy toward the South, his personal government, his low grade of appointments, his disregard of law. At all events, they have few apologies to offer for them. They expect a breaking up of parties during the next four years. Why should it not come now? Is it likely that Chandler, Morton, and Cameron, the ruling spirits of the party, will reform things to their own disadvantage if they are successful now? On the contrary, there is every reason to believe that the evils which drove Sumner, Trumbull, and Schurz out of the Republican ranks will be multiplied from this time forward, and that sheer self-respect will force out of the party a multitude of men in public and private station who have put the brakes on their indignation this year, because they fancied that there was still some remnant of danger to the blacks. The Liberal party is the place to which must gravitate all the progressive elements of society. It is the only party which has a future grounded upon the present needs of the country, and looking forward to a higher standard of public morality and responsibility. Let us give it, therefore, in the coming election, our manliest efforts, and trust to the intelligence and virtue of the people to rescue the Republic from a party despotism utterly crushing to individual manhood, and fraught with all the dangers that spring from a stifling of private conscience.

A WORD TO BUSINESS MEN.

The duty of voting is one that no citizen has a right to neglect. In this city there is great danger that business men, pressed by the work of rebuilding, or harassed by the prevailing stringency in money matters, may turn over the duty of looking after the election to the class that make politics a profession. Indeed, those who habitually neglect to vote are those most deeply interested in good government, and who suffer most from bad government. Malfeasance in office, local and national, is largely due to the carelessness and indifference of intelligent voters. There would be no difficulty in having a respectable and honest Board of Aldermen in the City of Chicago, if the respectable and honest voters would go to the polls on election day, and vote for the proper candidates and against all others. The registry books closed last night, leaving the names of, possibly, 10,000 persons not recorded. While the registration is not final, and these persons may, at the polls, establish their right to vote, the danger to society is that they will not do so. The election next week is for President and members of Congress, and a State Government including an entire Legislature. In addition, we have to elect one-half the Board of Aldermen for the government of the city, and a majority of the Board of County Commissioners. The good or evil government of this city and county, for the next year, depends upon the fidelity of the people to their own interests in the choice of these officers. We have to elect the men who are to exercise the power of levying taxes, and who are to expend the revenue, and certainly every man ought to feel sufficiently interested in this matter to go to the polls.

The greatest danger which threatens the Liberal ticket in this city and county is that the voters will not attend the election. There are thousands of workmen engaged in all parts of the city, at points remote from the polls; these men are mainly supporters of the Liberal cause. It will be too late for them to vote after closing their work, and some means should be provided whereby they can have the opportunity to express their choice both as to rulers and to public policy.

As there appears to be some doubt as to who is entitled to vote, we again cite the law on that point: Every male citizen of the United States, over 21 years of age, who shall have resided in this State one year, in the county 90 days, and in the election district 30 days prior to the day of election, or who was a voter in this State before April 30, 1848, is entitled to vote, and no others. The law defines any precinct to be an election district. Where new precincts have been created, the voter must have resided in the territory embraced therein 30 days prior to the election. There is in the minds of some persons an idea that no person can lose his vote for President by change of residence, but the qualifications of voters for President are in no respect different from those voting for other officers, and all must have the residence required by law.

Let every person, therefore, entitled by law to vote, exercise his right and perform his duty on election day, and to the verdict thus fairly and honestly expressed there will be no objection.

THE HORSE-DISEASE.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Agriculture contains some valuable matter touching the disease which is now raging among the horses of this country, showing its origin, and the liability of man and other animals to take it by contagion. According to the authority of the Commissioner, the Epizootic Apthæ, though prevailing in Central Europe for nearly two centuries, reached Great Britain only in 1839, Denmark in 1841, and America in 1870. His testimony shows that the disease was first brought from Europe by cattle, which were shipped from England in August of that year, and spread it among the Canadian cattle. At different times in the latter part of that year it was brought into Duchess County by droves from Albany, and spread widely thence through New York and into Massachusetts. The Commissioner asserts that the only cause of itself capable of transmitting the disease is the contact of a sound animal with an animal diseased, while the indirect means for the diffusion of the virus are the accumulation of cattle in large fairs or markets, and the travel of stock by rail and road. According to the best testimony, this virus can be carried on the clothes, boots, and hands of men, in bundles of hay or straw, and may be preserved on the walls, floors, mangers, and drinking-troughs of stables, and may even be carried on the legs and bodies of dogs, chickens, and rats, which may themselves escape the disease.

That the disease may be transmitted to other animals besides cattle and horses is proved by the testimony of all the writers since 1695. In young animals, feeding exclusively on milk, it superinduces diarrhoea and inflammation of the stomach and bowels. It has been frequently noticed in chickens, and dogs and cats, after drinking milk, have been observed to have it. Its transmission to man has also been noticed during every great outbreak of the disease, and cases were observed in New York in 1870. Its symptoms in man are slight feverishness, and the formation, on the tongue and inside the cheeks, of small blisters. The Commissioner, while he states the accessories of the disease, unfortunately suggests no remedies for it,—a neglect which is all the more to be deplored in that the disease has now made its appearance in this city, and the wet weather which has set in will undoubtedly tend to aggravate it.

THE OPERATIC WAR.

The contest between Lucca and Mallinger in Berlin, which led to the departure of the former from that city to the United States, has evidently broken out afresh, in another shape, in New York, Kellogg taking the place of Mallinger. The communication of a correspondent in our last issue foreshadows this condition of things, although he attributes the failure of the season in New York, which has been generally conceded by the press, to a reason which does not apply in the premises. The fact of a jealousy between Lucca and Kellogg is apparent enough; but the cause of the failure is not attributable to this, but to the weakness of the rest of the troupe, as we have already stated. Our correspondent in question has thoroughly misapprehended the tenor of our article on this subject. We did not attribute the failure of the season either to Lucca or Kellogg, but to the fact that, beyond these two artists, there was nothing in the Lucca-Maretzek troupe to commend itself to popular favor. With respect to the contest between Lucca and Miss Kellogg, which is only an episode of the season, we think Miss Kellogg has been unfortunate. There is room enough in the repertoire for each of these ladies to pursue her own course without interfering with the other. Miss Kellogg was set down for the lighter works, like "Fra Diavolo," "Traviata," "Sonnambula," etc., and in these she did not need to fear competition. Miss Kellogg fills one place, and Lucca another. Miss Kellogg is a pretty and nice little mezzo-soprano vocalist, admirably adapted to light parts, like the *Amina* of "Sonnambula," or the *Zerlinas* of "Don Giovanni" and "Fra Diavolo." Lucca aspires to heavier *roles*, and has the dramatic ability to fill them, whatever may be said technically of her vocal ability. For Kellogg, therefore, to be jealous of Lucca in her *roles*, is as absurd as it would be for Lucca to be jealous of Kellogg in hers, while it is equally absurd for our correspondent to claim that the management of the troupe is attempting to sacrifice Kellogg to Lucca. The management cannot do without either of them. If one or the other of them were out of the troupe, what little interest centres about it would be irretrievably lost. It is not likely that the management would have made its contract with Kellogg, months before the season commenced, and introduced her in London, if it had been prejudiced against her in favor of Lucca. The mistake that Kellogg has made is in attempting to compete with Lucca in *roles* for which she is in every way unfitted,—the same mistake which she has made before with Nilsson and Parepa. Kellogg has her place and Lucca hers, and there is nothing in the respective situations which need bring about a collision or interference, and the respective friends of Lucca and Kellogg are unwise in instituting comparisons, or pitting the one against the other. This unfortunate rivalry, however, as we have said, is only an incident of the season. Nothing that our correspondent has offered induces to change our opinion that the feature of the season, which is universally acknowledged by the New York press, and by connoisseurs who are competent to judge, grows out of the fact of the mistaken policy, on the part of its management, of making the season dependent upon the exertions of one or two members of the troupe, rather than upon the completeness of the general *ensemble*. Such a course is simply suicidal. It has failed in all past reasons, and it will fail for all time to come. It has done more than all … combined to make Italian opera unprofitable, and it will continue to do so. The unfortunate war between Lucca and Kellogg is none the less to be deplored, as it only adds force to the other causes which are operating against the only season of opera which we had expected would have added to the general enjoyment of the present season of amusement.

THIERS AND PRINCE NAPOLEON.

According to a Washington despatch, the President has congratulated M. Thiers upon the success of the French Republic. The step which the American President has taken must have been induced by one of two reasons: either he has misunderstood the success of the French Republic, or he has recognized in the idea of military force, which is all that gives the French Government stability and coherence, the true secret of Republican success. One recent episode in the history of M. Thiers' experiment is a sufficient test of this success, and will raise a very well-grounded question whether there is any special cause for congratulation in the premises, least of all from a country where the civil power is in reality the only basis of good government. We refer to the expulsion from France of Prince Napoleon, and his wife, the Princess Clothilde. A letter which the Prince has recently addressed to M. Grevy, President of the National Assembly, and the Permanent Committee, protesting against his expulsion, and declaring his intention to ask for reparation from the competent authorities, sets forth the capriciousness and groundless character of M. Thiers' action, and shows that his representations to the Permanent Committee, that the Prince had come to France to surreptitiously conspire with M. Rouher, the ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and that his journey had a seditious intent, were either the outgrowth of personal hate or that he took counsel of his fears. The Prince, in this letter, which is a very plain, modest story, shows that he is a French citizen in the full enjoyment of civil and political rights, and a Councillor General for the Department of Corsica. In 1871, being out of French territory proper, he complied with the laws, and asked for a passport from the French Consul General at Geneva, who granted him one after consulting with the General Government, which bore the words: "Good for France. Delivered by order of the Government, 15th October, 1871, valid for one year." Armed with this passport, he made frequent visits to France during the year, without interference, and relying on this right, which had frequently been recognized by the Government, he left Neuchatel, Oct. 8, in company with his wife, to visit a friend in France, for the purpose of fixing upon a school in which to educate his children. While staying at this country house, he was visited by the principal Secretary of the Prefect of Police, with an edict from the Minister of the Interior, ordering him to be taken back to the frontier. The Prince closes his letter with these words:

> You see, sir, that a French citizen not within the purview of any exceptional law, has been violently arrested; a Councillor-General is prevented from sojourning in France; and, in a word, that I am the victim of an odious, arbitrary act. Moreover, I am warranted, as I told the Minister of the Interior's agent, in considering myself as having been led into a trap, since the Government gave me a regular document, authorizing my entry into France, and has never failed to be informed by its agents of my whereabouts. My political conduct, always moderate, has never given the Government the slightest pretext for incrimination, and I defy it to frame a charge against me, supported by any law whatsoever. In truth, the name of Napoleon, which I have the honor to bear, is my only crime in the eyes of the Government. * * * * I leave France with a bitterness of soul which I cannot conceal, and I hereby put upon record that my wife, who was respectfully treated by the rioters of Sept. 4, who honored her for going away voluntarily, is now sent out of France guarded by the gendarmes of the Conservative Republic. Disarmed as I am, and yielding to force, I appeal to the sovereign of us all—universal suffrage and the national will.

It only adds to the arbitrary character of this act of M. Thiers, that the Prince Napoleon is represented to be by no means a dangerous man. He has no party among civilians, and is unpopular with the army. He was travelling with passports, granted to him by the Government, which he had frequently used before. If M. Thiers had really believed him to be conspiring with Rouher and others, it was easy for him to secure his arrest, bring him to trial, and then punish him with banishment. Furthermore, the question naturally suggests itself, if he believes that M. Rouher is a fellow-conspirator with the Prince, why M. Rouher is not also banished. There does not seem to be any argument which can justify such an arbitrary proceeding. The right of M. Thiers, because the deposition of Napoleon III. was voted, to prohibit all his relations from living in France, can never be sustained, nor can it be anything but the most remarkable inconsistency to allow the Prince to sit as a Councillor General in a French Department and then banish him because he is found in another part of France.

There can be but one inference drawn from this arbitrary act, and that is, that M. Thiers is afraid of the name of Napoleon, and both the English and German press regard the matter in this light. There can be no doubt that he has made a tremendous mistake, which does him discredit, and must react upon himself, while, at the same time, it elevates the Prince Napoleon to a position of popularity, in France and elsewhere, which he could not have obtained otherwise. In view of these circumstances, does the success of a Republic, so insecurely grounded that it fears the influence of a name, and which holds itself together by military force, call for congratulation from the President of a Republic which is presumed to be administered upon the basis of law and civil rights?

The National Bureau of Education issues its "Circular of Information of the Bureau of Education for March, 1872," six months after date. It contains three papers, not one of which is of any present or future, practical or theoretical, value in the elucidation of the educational problems of the day. Their titles are: "1. An inquiry concerning the vital statistics of college graduates. 2. Distribution of college students in 1870-71. 3. Facts of vital statistics in the United States, with tables and diagrams." The first paper is based wholly upon the records of four colleges out of the 368 in the United States, one-ninetieth of the number. The last is simply a rearrangement of facts from the various censuses which have been taken. The imbecility of the papers is hopeless, and it may not inappropriately be asked, Who will educate the Bureau of Education? Here is a sample of the statistical information which the circular so laboriously gives:

> Of the 5,276 cases (of graduates) reported from these colleges, we find that more than twice as many were born in Massachusetts as in Connecticut; that New Hampshire produced more than Connecticut; that about five-sevenths of the whole number were born in New England, and nearly one-eighth in New York. Four men born in Connecticut went to Harvard, and 9 to Dartmouth, while 254 born in Massachusetts, and 34 born in New Hampshire, went to Yale; 84 New Hampshire men went to Harvard and 260 Massachusetts men went to Dartmouth, and about 77 per cent of those born in Vermont to Dartmouth.

The truth is, the Government has no business to assume such functions. There is not a first-class newspaper in the country that cannot, and does not, do more for the diffusion of educational information than this Washington Bureau will ever accomplish.

POLITICAL.

The Presidential election begins with Louisiana, on Monday, and ends with Texas, on Friday; but will be decided by the vote on Tuesday.

—Now, mark the contrast between New York City and Philadelphia:

	Population, 1870.	Vote registered, 1872.
New York City	926,000	148,810
Philadelphia	672,000	162,000

—Governor Reed, of Florida, was, at last accounts, threatened with personal violence by Grant's office-holding Ring, and even with arrest under the Congressional Enforcement act.

—The poet Whittier has dignified a nomination of himself for Vice President, by certain women at Boston, by declining it.

—Louis E. Johnson, son of Reverdy, had 1,858 majority in Charleston, S. C., for Congress-at-large, but Daddy Cain comes in strong from the plantations.

—The South Bend (Ind.) *Tribune* says:

> All of Mr. Colfax's friends know positively, and we have his assurance, that he is not a candidate or an aspirant for the Senatorship, or for any office, State or National.

—The nominations, City and County, in New York, are:

		Grant Rep.
For Supreme Court Judge:		
Wm. H. Leonard.	H. A. Anderson.	Noah Davis.
For Superior Court Judge:		
Jas. E. Spencer.	Clifford A. Hand.	H. C. Van Vorst.
For City Judge:		
G. S. Bedford.	J. Sutherland.	
For Mayor:		
A. R. Lawrence.	Jas. O'Brien.	W. F. Havemeyer.
For District Attorney:		
Chas. Donohue.	Wm. C. Whitney.	B. K. Phelps.
For Coroner:		
Hy. Woltman.	Adolph Kessler.	

—The registration of Detroit is 16,838,—an increase of 3,923 over the last Presidential election.

—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:

> One great reason why the people should vote for Mr. Greeley is, that there may be an overhauling of the National book-keeping, so that a true statement of the accounts may be got and certified to the public. Where there has been so much corruption, and profligacy, and robbery, or the suspicion of it, it is the dictate of safety and wisdom to have the books pass into new hands for a season.

Congressman Slocum, of the National Democratic Committee, now corrects his former telegram to the Georgia Committee, and telegraphs to Alabama:

> WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24.
> *To Robert Tyler, Esq., Chairman, &c.:*
> There is no law requiring separate tickets for Electors and Members of Congress. H. W. SLOCUM.

—Congressman Philetus Sawyer, of the Oshkosh (Wis.) District, is badly scared, and relies upon money to save him from defeat.

—Beecher denounces the frauds in Pennsylvania and other States, and Grant journals begin to fear that Henry Ward's head isn't exactly level.

—Those organs which have neglected thus far to indorse Commissioner Davenport should mind what they are about. It is not enough to be loyal to General Grant; loyalty requires a cheerful and … homage to his men servants and maid …, his oxen and his asses, and the … camp of Butler that are within his gates.

—If such nominations were honors, … Bayard, of New Jersey—no relation to the … ware Bayards—would be overloaded. … been nominated by the Straightouts for … gress, for the Senate, for the Assembly … Presidential Elector. He receives them not so much on account of his overwhelming … ness, but because there is nobody else to … 'em.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Bond, … Gold and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Advices from London to-day were more favorable, money being … and securities higher, particularly United States bonds. A reduction in the rate of the Bank of England to-morrow would not be a surprise.

Money was active during the …, currency to 7 gold for call loans, … the afternoon and declined to 3 per cent.

The Clearing House statement … shows an extraordinary movement, … banks being creditor of something … $4,000,000. The preparation for paying … ber interest may have something to do … these large credits.

The banks report an active demand … counts, and the applications for a … mercantile paper continue to be a feature. … Western paper outside the banks … @12 per cent, but more slowly than a … ago, when the Stock Exchange and … for money were lower.

STOCKS.

The stock market was depressed all day, … declined with a pressure … the close. The Chicago & Northwestern Directors, at their meeting to-day, … city, authorized the Executive Committee to issue $10,000,000 of stock or bonds … discretion, to defray the cost of the … built during the past year,—about $5,000,000 … also to complete their equipment.

The *Herald's* money article says Commodore Vanderbilt will provide for the grand … track between New York and Buffalo, … his pet idea, by a mortgage of $35,000,000 … stead of issuing the 60 per cent scrip … contemplated a month or two since. The proceeds of this mortgage, which he believes could be readily negotiated … per cent interest, and at par in the London market, are to be devoted, first, to … retirement of the outstanding $15,000,000 … debentures and mortgages now covering … roadway of New York Central and the old Hudson River; and second, to the construction with the remaining $20,000,000 of a double track. The New York Central Railroad Directors to-day authorized the issue of $40,000,000 … for two additional tracks from New York to Buffalo for freight traffic.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was dull and heavy, with few buyers.

GOLD

was lower and dull.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

dull, with slight decline.

PRODUCE.

The inquiry for flour was light, and the market unsettled and heavy. Shippers … the domestic inquiry moderate. Low … medium grades heavy; No. 2 and superfine fair demand. At the close the market was … for all grades under $9.00 from dock, and … for lots in store. Family grades firm … The inquiry for wheat was fair, with more … iness in spring, and a firm … though quiet … for winter. Choice winter is wanted. The market closes better for spring as the more favorable private advices from Liverpool and … freights stimulate inquiry for export. … stronger.

Pork weaker, and dull. Cut meats … with sales of 2,000 hams at 14c, and 2,000 shoulders at 6⅛c, and 500 smoked shoulders at … Bacon quiet, and heavy; no sales. Lard … and dull.

SPRINGFIELD.

Meeting of the State Board of Public Charities.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 30.—The Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities met at their office, in this city, to-day. The members present were: Elmer Baldwin, President; … den M. Church, Z. B. Lawson, and Geo. S. Robinson, with the Secretary of the Board, Fred. H. Wines. This afternoon a special meeting was held to consult with the Trustees of the various State Institutions, concerning the appropriations to be asked of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly. The applications on file for the next … years foot up about $2,000,000. The committee to-day may secure concerted action and revision and modification of the requests … ferred. The representatives of the State Institutions in attendance on the meetings were as follows: Deaf and Dumb, Dr. Robert …; P. J. Gillett; School for Feeble Minded, David Prince and Dr. C. T. Wilbur; … Matthew Stacy; Soldiers' Orphans' Home, John Sweeney; Industrial University, Dr. J. … Gregory; Eye and Ear Infirmary, Dr. … Holmes; Northern Insane, C. N. Holden; Southern Insane and Southern Normal … R. Sturgess.

A PLEASANT AFFAIR.

At the close of the discussions between the Western Associated Press and the leading representatives of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which took place at the Tremont … yesterday, the adjourned session occupied the afternoon, the members present were the guests of Hon. Wm. E. Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, at a dinner at the Tremont House, given in a style which … Drake did not part with among his laurels … fire. As the host, Mr. Orton presided, … Medill occupying a chair at his right. … or twenty gentlemen, representatives of … press and telegraph interests, sat down to the enjoyment of the occasion, which, after the … mirable table service ended, was … ed by a very happy flow of speech, … ticipated in by Mayor Medill, in response to a sentiment in honor of Chicago, followed by Messrs. Walker, of the *Detroit Free Press*, … sted, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, Halderman of the Louisville *Journal*, Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, William Henry Smith, of the *Western Associated Press*, and others. President Orton gave a most interesting statement of the great facts of the telegraph system, and … elder members of the press and representatives of the telegraph overflowed with reminiscences of the early days of the telegraph as applied to news-transmission. At an early hour the gathering separated, not forgetting to do honor to the care and taste of mine host of the Tremont House.

EVANSTON.

The Liberal Republicans of Evanston and vicinity will hold a grand mass meeting in Lyons Hall, on the evening of Saturday, Nov. 2. An urgent invitation is given to all to attend. Prominent speakers and good music will be in attendance.

The Trustees meet next Tuesday night. The subject of procuring a steam fire-engine will be considered, and it is to be hoped that after the late proof of its necessity, they may decide in its favor, and take speedy and prompt action to secure the same.

The Horse Disease.

As the horse epidemic has made its appearance here, the free use of the "New Disinfectant … Chloralum" is urged. It is recommended … has been used successfully in other cities. … attention is called to Buffalo, Toronto, Montreal, … Detroit, where, by the timely use of this article, the disease has abated, and almost extinct.

MASSETH & …, No. 15 North …, Exchange Stables, Rochester … street.

MR. GOULD: We have used … N. Y., Oct. … our stable, and attribute the present … chloralum … our horses to the use of it. MASSETH & …

QUEEN'S STABLE, Stratford, Ontario, October 24, 1872.

J. S. GOULD: Send me six boxes of … chloralum, for it is the only thing that is saving our … RICHARD M. …

To the Ladies.

Just received, all-silk black cloaking velvets which we will sell at $8 a yard, worth $14, and at $12, … at $20. Fine black Lyons dress silks at $1.75; … our own importation, 800 pieces of fine black Alpaca at from 35 to 60 cents per yard. Buyers can save at least one-third their money by purchasing of C. … E. Pardridge & Co., Nos. 118 and 120 State street, … Madison.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best,

TEMPERANCE.

Temperance Meetings to be Held This Evening.

… hundred saloon-keepers have nominated Legislative and Aldermanic tickets pledged to … all laws that regulate their tariff, or … them from injuring individuals, and … the peace of society. They demand … privilege to demoralize and destroy … men. Let all good citizens, without … of party, sect, race, or color, rally on … (Thursday) evening, and determine if … is king in Chicago or not. The … at the First Baptist Church, corner … avenue and Hubbard court, will be … by Dr. N. S. Davis, the Rev. W. W. … and others. At the Third Presbyterian … corner of West Washington and Carpenter streets, S. M. Moore, George Scoville, … E. P. Goodwin, and others, will speak. … Congregational Church, corner of Clinton and Wilson streets, the Hon. A. L. Morrison, Michael McAuley will discuss the subject. … Moody's Tabernacle, corner North … and Huron streets, good speakers will be … All should attend and express their … and, by all means in their power, prevent the election of the worst men in the community to such important offices. By order of THE COMMITTEE.

ANOTHER CALL.

… undersigned, citizens of the Fourteenth … would urgently invite all residents of the … disposed to law and good order, to meet … and publicly ratify the action of our … authorities, in compelling obedience to the … laws of our city and State, on Thursday … Oct. 31, 1872, at Church of the Pilgrims … Ashley street, near Robey:

…Voss, A. M. HALLOCK,
…Locke, F. S. HALLOCK,
…Philbrick, FRANK J. SMITH,
…Bell, JOHN ENNIS,
…aves, C. O. FARNSWORTH,
…ickey.

…ral O. L. Mann, E. F. Runyan, and others … address the meeting.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Everything.

… Barnabee Concert Troupe will perform a … selection this evening at Union Park Congregational Church.

… carpenter-shop under the north approach … street bridge was broken into by thieves … day forenoon, and robbed of clothing and … to the amount of $100.

… Hallowe'en Festival of the U. P. M. … Movement Association will be held at the Scotch Presbyterian Church, corner of … and Adams streets, this evening, beginning at 7:30.

… Illinois Humane Society thankfully acknowledges the receipt of $500 from Mr. S. B. …, of the Tremont House. Other contributions in larger or smaller sums will be very acceptable.

… Rev. Daniel F. Warren, D. D., of New …, has accepted a call of the vestry of St. … Episcopal Church in this city, and will … charge of the parish as rector on the 15th November.

… Union Park Literary Society will hold a meeting this evening at the Leavitt street Congregational Church, corner of Adams street. … subject for debate is; "Resolved, That the … law should be enforced."

… Victoria Woodhull and Josephine Mansfield … released from the Bridewell yesterday, … payment of fines. Henry Wilson and Gen… Grant are now in that institution, unless … last named paid the $25 fine ordered by … Banyon yesterday.

… Kormendy, who shot himself on Sunday …, is lying at the County Hospital, under … treatment. The ball has not been extracted, … probably never will be. He retains his … His case will reach a crisis in a few …

… Orr, a resident at No. 166 Ontario …, while under the influence of liquor yesterday afternoon, fell from the first story to the … of McCormick's building, on Kinzie …, near Clark, and injured himself internally and externally.

… grand organ concert will be given in the … Evangelical Lutheran Zion Church, at … corner of Union and Mitchell streets, this …, under the direction of Louis Falk. … Blanche Tucker, Miss Van Wordragen, Mr. …, Mr. Meyer, and Mr. Schultz will carry out the programme.

… Matthien & Zenneschek, the defiers of Sunday … under the Briggs House, claimed … change of venue, and were tried yesterday by … Banyon, who, though their defiance of … was the current topic of conversation a week …, their violations, discharged them for want of evidence.

… is understood that United States Commissioner Philip A. Hoyne and Deputy Collector of … James Ayars, Jr., are about to sever … connection with the Government, and form … insurance agency co-partnership. The Ætna, of Hartford, will probably be the lucky company … shall claim these enterprising gentlemen … their Western representatives.

… Mayor Medill has issued an order for the revocation of the saloon-license of Smith Angrold, … 123 Canal street. This gentleman violated … Sunday laws and ordinances. He kept his place open on Sunday, and, when fined for so doing, … a revolver and threatened annihilation on … general principles. His saloon is reported of a … and disorderly character.

… 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon, a gentleman … near the corner of Wood and Sampson …, observed three boys near his residence, … in their possession a lot of men's clothing. As soon as they caught sight of him, they dropped their load and fled. The clothing can … at the office of the custodian of stolen property, at Police Headquarters.

… Board of Public Works yesterday issued … permits to the following persons: D. G. …nnell, one-story brick, 22x20 feet, corner of …plaines and Taylor streets; J. LeMoyne, … story brick, 20x140 feet on South Water …; Andrew Nink, three-story brick, 25x109, … of Halsted and Mitchell streets; Henry …lich, one-story brick, No. 377 Clark street; William McIntyre, two-story brick, 26x40 feet, 1061 State street.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

… frame barn attached to the cutlery warehouse of Simons, Ruble & Co., No. 189 Mather …, was discovered to be on fire at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. A still alarm was given the … Company, but, before the engine got … started, the barn was entirely consumed, … horse, which was stabled in it, was burned to death. Loss about $500; insurance unknown.

A large quantity of baled hay, owned by C. R. …thur, and piled in front of his flour and feed … at the corner of Polk and Desplaines …, was set on fire at half-past 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The Little Giant Company … notified, and the fire was extinguished after … damage had been done. No insurance.

The alarm from Box 285 about 1 o'clock yesterday was for a fire on Dinah avenue, near the … city limits. A frame cottage and carpenter shop owned by George Erickson were destroyed, involving a loss of $1,600; insurance, …

The alarm from Box 265 at half-past 5 yesterday morning was false.

A SEVENTY-FOOT FALL.

A shocking accident, the first since the commencement of the enterprise, occurred in the shaft of the new lake tunnel, at the Water Works, at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Charles A. Leary, a workman employed in excavating at the bottom of the shaft, while being hoisted to the top in an iron bucket, forgot to step off on a wooden landing which was constructed for that purpose near the edge. The bucket was being raised so rapidly that he did not have time to jump out before his head came in contact with the cross-beam over which the hoisting rope passed. The force of the collision knocked him senseless from the bucket, and into the yawning shaft, seventy feet deep. In the fall he carried away the landing before … to. It is unnecessary to say that he was instantly killed. His body now lies at the Morgue. Deceased was about 30 years of age, and had been at work in the shaft but two days. It is thought that he was a single man. He boarded at the house of Mrs. Bigelow, on Rush street, near Chicago avenue.

THE LOCAL CAMPAIGN.

James Rowan announces himself as an independent candidate for Alderman in the Sixth Ward.

General C. P. Buckingham has consented to the use of his name as an independent candidate … Law and Order candidate for the Legislature from the Sixth Legislative District.

A meeting of Twelfth Ward Liberals will be

...ind what they are about. It is no ... nough to be loyal to General Grant ... oyalty requires a cheerful and unfal... omage to his men servants and maid ser... is oxen and his asses, and the excellent ... amp of Butler that are within his gates.

—If such nominations were honors, ... ayard, of New Jersey—no relation to the ... are Bayards—would be overloaded. He ... een nominated by the Straightouts for C... ress, for the Senate, for the Assembly, and ... residential Elector. He receives them ... much on account of his overwhelming ... ss, but because there is nobody else to ... m.

WALL STREET.

...eview of the Money, Bond, Stock, Gold and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Advices from London ... day were more favorable, money being easier ... d securities higher, particularly United States ... nds. A reduction in the rate of the Bank of ... gland to-morrow would not be a surprise. Money was active during the morning at ... rency to 7 gold for call loans, but easier in the afternoon and declined to 3 per cent. The Clearing House statement this morning ... ows an extraordinary movement, three large ... nks being creditor of something over ... 000,000. The preparation for paying Nov... interest may have something to do with ... se large credits.

The banks report an active demand for discount ... nts, and the applications for a rediscount of ... stern paper continue to be a feature. Prime ... rcantile paper outside the banks passes at ... per cent, but more slowly than a few days ... when the Stock Exchange and street rates ... money were lower.

STOCKS.

The stock market was depressed all day, and ... lined with a pressure to sell ... close. The Chicago & Northwestern ... ectors, at their meeting to-day, in the ... authorized the Executive Committee ... ue $10,000,000 of stock or bonds in their ... retion, to defray the cost of the new road ... during the past year,—about 300 miles,— ... to complete their equipment.

The *Herald's* money article says Commodore ... derbilt will provide for the grand double ... k between New York and Buffalo, which ... et idea, by a mortgage of $35,000,000 ... of issuing the 60 per cent scrip dividend ... emplated a month or two since. The ... of this mortgage, which ... could be readily negotiated at ... cent interest, and at par in the ... ion market, are to be devoted, first, to the ... ment of the outstanding $15,000,000 ... tures and mortgages now covering the ... way of New York Central and the old Hudson River; and second, to the construction ... the remaining $20,000,000 of a double ... The New York Central Railroad Directors ... y authorized the issue of $40,000,000 bonds ... wo additional tracks from New York to Buffalo ... for freight traffic.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

... dull and heavy, with few buyers.

GOLD

... ower and dull.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

... with slight decline.

PRODUCE.

... e inquiry for flour was light, and the market ... nsettled and heavy. Shippers hold back ... domestic inquiry moderate. Low ... m grades heavy; No. 2 and superfine ... econd. At the close the market was ... l grades under $9.00 from dock, and ... ts in store. Family grades firm but ... nquiry for wheat was fair, with more ... in spring, and a firm though quiet market ... nter. Choice winter is wanted. The ... oses better for spring as the more favorable ... rivate advices from Liverpool and ... ts stimulate inquiry for export. ... ger. ... k weaker, and dull. Cut meats ... of 2,000 hams at 14c, and 2,000 ... at 6½c, and 500 smoked shoulders at ... quiet, and heavy; no sales. Lard heavy ... ull.

SPRINGFIELD.

...ing of the State Board of Public Charities.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

...GFIELD, Ill., Oct. 30.—The Board of ... Commissioners of Public Charities met ... ffice, in this city, to-day. The members ... t were: Elmer Baldwin, President; ... Church, Z. B. Lawson, and Geo. S. ... with the Secretary of the Board, ... H. Wires. This afternoon a special meeting ... held to consult with the Trustees of the ... State Institutions, concerning the ... tions to be asked of the Twenty-... General Assembly. The ... ons on file for the next ... oot up about $2,000,000. The consultation ... day may secure concerted action, and ... n and modification of the requests ...

The representatives of the State Institutions ... in attendance on the meetings are ...: Deaf and Dumb, Dr. Robert Boal ... illett; School for Feeble Minded, Dr. ... Prince and Dr. C. T. Wilbur; ... w Stacy; Soldiers' Orphans' Home, ... weeney; Industrial University, Dr. J. ... ; Eye and Ear Infirmary, Dr. E. ... ; Northern Insane, C. N. Holden ... rn Insane and Southern Normal College ... gess.

A PLEASANT AFFAIR.

...e close of the discussions between ... n Associated Press and the leading ... es of the Western Union Telegraph ... y, which took place at the Tremont House ... y, the adjourned session occupying ... on, the members present were the guests ... Wm. E. Orton, President of the Western ... Telegraph Company, at a dinner at ... t House, given in a style which ... ld not part with among his losses at ... the host, Mr. Orton presided, ... occupying a chair at his right. ... nty gentlemen, representatives of ... d telegraph interests, sat down to ... ent of the occasion, which, after the ... table service ended, was succeeded ... a very happy flow of speech, ... d in by Mayor Medill, in response ... nt in honor of Chicago, followed ... Walker, of the *Detroit Free Press*, ... the Cincinnati *Commercial*, Halde... ouisville *Journal*, Richard Smith, of ... ti *Gazette*, William Henry Smith, of ... *Associated Press*, and others. ... on gave a most interesting statement ... t facts of the telegraph system, and ... mbers of the press and representatives ... legraph overflowed with reminiscences ... rly days of the telegraph as applied ... nsmission. At an early hour the gathering ... rated, not forgetting to do honor to ... taste of mine host of the Tremont.

EVANSTON.

...iberal Republicans of Evanston and ... ill hold a grand mass meeting in Lyon's ... the evening of Saturday, Nov. 2. An ... nvitation is given to all to attend. ... t speakers and good music will be in ... ce.

...Trustees meet next Tuesday night ... ject of Procuring a steam fire-engine ... onsidered, and it is to be hoped that ... late proof of its insecurity, they may ... its favor, and take speedy and prompt ... secure the same.

The Horse Disease.

...orse epidemic has made its appearance ... ree use of the "New Disinfectant Bromo ... urged. It is recommended because ... d successfully in other cities. Particulars ... here, by Buffalo, Toronto, Montreal, and ... abated, and timely use of this article, ... almost extinct.

MASSETH & ...

No. 15 NORFOLK, Exchange Stables, Rochbaugh street.

...ELD: We have used B. N. Y., Oct. 20, ... and attribute the present ... condition ... to the use of it.

MASSETH & ...

QUEEN'S STABLE, Stratford, Ontario, October 24, 1872.

...ELD: Send me six boxes of bromo-chloralum ... is the only thing that is saving our horses ...

RICHARD MAYLOR.

To the Ladies.

...eives', all-silk black cloaking velvets which ... at $8 a yard, worth $14, and at $12, ... e black Lyons dress silks at $1.75; also ... mportation, 500 pieces of fine black Alpaca ... to 60 cents per yard. Buyers can save ... hird their money by purchasing of C. W. ... ge & Co., Nos. 118 and 120 State street, ...

Cod Liver Oil.

... Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

TEMPERANCE.

Temperance Meetings to be Held This Evening.

...undred saloon-keepers have nominated legislative and Aldermanic tickets pledged ... all laws that regulate their tariff, or ... them from injuring individuals, and ... the peace of society. They demand ... privilege to demoralize and destroy ... Let all good citizens, without ... of party, sect, race, or color, rally on ... (Friday) evening, and determine if ... is King in Chicago or not. The ... at the First Baptist Church, corner ... avenue and Hubbard court, will be ... by Dr. N. S. Davis, the Rev. W. W. ... and others. At the Third Presbyterian ... corner of West Washington and Carpenter ... streets, S. M. Moore, George Scoville, E. F. Goodwin, and others, will speak. ... Congregational Church, corner of Clinton and ... streets, the Hon. A. L. Morrison and Michael McAuley will discuss the subject. At Moody's Tabernacle, corner North ... and ... streets, good speakers will be ... All should attend and express their ... by all means in their power, prevent ... election of the worst men in the community to such important offices. By order of

THE COMMITTEE.

ANOTHER CALL.

...undersigned, citizens of the Fourteenth ... would urgently invite all residents of the ... disposed to law and good order, to meet ... and publicly ratify the action of our ... in compelling obedience to the ... laws of our city and State, on Thursday ... Oct. 31, 1872, at Church of the Pilgrims, Ashley street, near Robey:

... LOCKE, A. M. HALLOCK,
... FREDERICK, F. S. HALLOCK,
... FRANK J. SMITH,
... JOHN ENNIS,
... C. O. FARNSWORTH,

...al O. L. Mann, E. F. Runyan, and others ... dress the meeting.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Everything.

...Barnabee Concert Troupe will perform a ... selection this evening at Union Park ... Congregational Church.

...carpenter-shop under the north approach ... street bridge was broken into by thieves ... day forenoon, and robbed of clothing and ... to the amount of $150.

...Hallowe'en Festival of the U. P. M. ... Association will be held at the ... Scotch Presbyterian Church, corner of ... and Adams streets, this evening, be... at 7:30.

...Illinois Humane Society thankfully ... ledges the receipt of $500 from Mr. S. B. ... of the Tremont House. Other contributions ... larger or smaller sums will be very acceptable.

...Rev. Daniel F. Warren, D. D., of New ... has accepted a call of the vestry of St. ... Episcopal Church in this city, and will ... charge of the parish as rector on the 15th ... ovember.

...Union Park Literary Society will hold a ... meeting this evening at the Leavitt street Congregational Church, corner of Adams street. ... subject for debate is; "Resolved, That the ... law should be enforced."

...Victoria Woodhull and Josephine Mansfield ... released from the Bridewell yesterday, ... payment of fines. Henry Wilson and George Grant are now in that institution, unless ... last named paid the $25 fine ordered by ... Banyon yesterday.

...Louis Kormendy, who shot himself on Sunday ... is lying at the County Hospital, under ... The ball has not been extracted, ... probably never will be. He retains his ... His case will reach a crisis in a few ...

...Orr, a resident at No. 166 Ontario ... while under the influence of liquor yesterday afternoon, fell from the first story to the ... of McCormick's building, on Kinzie ... near Clark, and injured himself internally and externally.

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SEVENTY-FOOT FALL.

...shocking accident, the first since the commencement of the enterprise, occurred in the ... of the new lake tunnel, at the Water ... at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Charles ... Leary, a workman employed in excavating at ... bottom of the shaft, while being hoisted to ... top in an iron bucket, forgot to step off on a ... landing which was constructed for that ... near the edge. The bucket was being ... so rapidly that he did not have time to ... out before his head came in ... with the cross-beam over which the hoisting rope passed. The force of the collision ... him senseless from the bucket, and ... the yawning shaft, seventy feet deep. In ... fall he carried away the landing before reaching ... It is unnecessary to say that he was ... instantly killed. His body now lies at the ... Deceased was about 30 years of age, ... had been at work in the shaft but two days. ... thought that he was a single man. He ... at the house of Mrs. Bigelow, on Rush ..., near Chicago avenue.

THE LOCAL CAMPAIGN.

...Rowan announces himself as an independent candidate for Alderman in the Sixth Ward.

General C. P. Buckingham has consented to ... use of his name as an independent candidate ... Law and Order candidate for the Legislature ... the Sixth Legislative District.

A meeting of Twelfth Ward Liberals will be held this evening, at No. 311 West Indiana street, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Alderman.

Governor Palmer and the Hon. W. W. O'Brien, of Peoria, will speak on Saturday evening at the corner of Market and Madison streets. If the evening is fine there will be a large turnout

Meetings will be held this evening, as follows: Fourteenth Ward, corner of Lake and Leavitt streets; Eighteenth Ward, Williams' Hotel, Kinzie street, between Market and Franklin; Nineteenth Ward, No. 333 Forth Wells street. Meetings will be held to-morrow evening, as follows: Ninth Ward, corner Blue Island avenue and Taylor street; Eighteenth Ward, southeast corner of Erie and Kingsbury streets; Stock Yards, at Town Hall.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Official Vote on Congressmen.

1st Dist.—David F. Houston, Rep.		8,845
Samuel J. Randall, Dem.		10,133
Total vote, 18,978. Randall's maj.		1,288
2d Dist.—Charles O'Neill, Rep.		17,253
E. Joy Morris, Dem.		9,728
Total vote, 26,981. O'Neill's maj.		7,525
3d Dist.—Leonard Myers, Rep.		15,429
Hernan A. Vogelbach, Dem.		10,530
Total vote, 25,959. Myers' maj.		4,899
4th Dist.—William D. Kelley, Rep.		20,955
Walter B. Mitchell, Dem.		13,301
Total vote, 34,256. Kelley's maj.		7,654
5th Dist.—Alfred C. Harmer, Rep.		14,743
Symington Phillips, Dem.		12,040
Total vote, 26,783. Harmer's maj.		2,703
6th Dist.—James S. Biery, Rep.		13,906
William H. Witte, Dem.		11,400
Ephraim L. Acker, Dem.		3,776
Total vote, 29,083. Biery's plurality.		2,506
7th Dist.—Washington Townsend, Rep.		14,011
Franklin Taylor, Dem.		8,819
Total vote, 22,830. Townsend's maj.		5,192
8th Dist.—James Millholland, Rep.		7,783
Heister Clymer, Dem.		13,854
Total vote, 21,637. Clymer's maj.		6,071
9th Dist.—A. Herr Smith, Rep.		14,501
H. M. North, Dem.		8,526
Total vote, 23,027. Smith's maj.		5,975
10th Dist.—John W. Killinger, Rep.		14,419
Bernard Reilly, Dem.		11,049
Total vote, 25,468. Killinger's maj.		3,370
11th Dist.—D. C. Howell, Rep.		10,550
John B. Storm, Dem.		16,870
Total vote, 27,420. Storm's maj.		6,320
12th Dist.—Lazarus D. Shoemaker, Rep.		17,551
Stanley Woodward, Dem.		16,811
Total vote, 34,362. Shoemaker's maj.		740
13th Dist.—J. D. Strawbridge, Rep.		13,074
Benneville K. Rhodes, Dem.		12,247
Total vote, 25,321. Strawbridge's maj.		827
14th Dist.—John B. Packer, Rep.		17,545
Abner Rutherford, Dem.		13,486
Total vote, 31,031. Packer's maj.		4,059
15th Dist.—William A. Sponsler, Rep.		13,532
John A. Magee, Dem.		15,358
Total vote, 28,890. Magee's maj.		1,826
16th Dist.—John Cessna, Rep.		14,383
Benjamin F. Myers, Dem.		13,067
Total vote, 27,450. Cessna's maj.		1,316
17th Dist.—Abraham A. Barker, Rep.		11,422
R. Milton Speer, Dem.		12,011
Total vote, 23,433. Speer's maj.		589
18th Dist.—Sobieski Ross, Rep.		17,041
Henry Sherwood, Dem.		14,678
Total vote, 31,719. Ross' maj.		2,363
19th Dist.—Carlton B. Curtis, Rep.		17,742
Thomas L. Kane, dem.		16,285
Total vote, 33,977. Curtis' maj.		1,507
20th Dist.—Hiram L. Richmond, Rep.		20,704
Samuel Griffith, Dem.		18,737
Total vote, 39,441. Richmond's maj.		1,967
21st Dist.—A. Wilson Taylor, Rep.		13,970
Henry D. Foster, Dem.		13,289
Total vote, 27,259. Taylor's maj.		681
22d Dist.—James S. Negley,		17,248
James King, Dem.		10,933
Total vote, 28,181. Negley's maj.		6,315
23d Dist.—Ebenezer McJunkin, Rep.		17,431
William F. Johnston, Dem.		6,763
William J. Kountz, Dem.		4,623
Total vote, 28,817. McJunkin's maj.		6,045
24th Dist.—William S. Moore, Rep.		14,195
William McClelland, Dem.		13,169
Total vote, 27,364. Moore's maj.		1,026

MYSTERY IN MACON.

Queer Manifestations in a Dwelling-House.

The papers of Macon, Ga., give long accounts of some strange occurrences declared to have taken place recently at the residence of Mr. A. P. Surrency, at Station No. 6, on the Macon & Brunswick Railroad, in Appling County, Georgia. Supernatural demonstrations of no remarkable character, it seems, have been frequent there for the last twenty years, but it was not until Thursday, Oct. 10, that they became incomprehensible, violent, and even frightful. A reporter of the *Telegraph & Messenger* visited the scene of these phenomena, and from his account we obtain the following:

Mr. Surrency's house is a two-story frame house, plastered and weather-boarded. Mr. Surrency, on returning home Thursday, the 10th inst., was astonished to observe the glass goblets begin to tumble off the slab and the crockery to roll from the table, and, falling on the floor, break into atoms. Books, brick-bats, pieces of wood, smoothing-irons, biscuits, potatoes, tin-pans, buckets, pitchers, and numerous other articles, flew about the house promiscuously without any visible cause. They seemed to spring up involuntarily, and often were never seen to move until they were shattered at the feet or against the wall.

On Sunday morning the strange phenomena were renewed. The first demonstration occurred about 8 o'clock, when a pair of scissors which had been lying on a distant table were observed to descend on the hearth. A brick, which had been lying near the fire in one room, was seen to fall in another apartment of the house, producing a loud noise. Pieces of crockery were shattered against the doors, but no one saw them move until they were broken to pieces by the sudden percussion against the door.

Late in the afternoon, while all the inmates of the house were at their supper, a noise was heard in an adjoining room. A gentleman was promptly at the door, the windows were all secured, and it was impossible for any one to escape without being observed. Presently a book fell in the passage, which only a few moments previous was certainly seen in the book-case.

On Monday the manifestations were again renewed, in a more wonderful and frightful manner. While a company of ladies and gentlemen were seated in one of the rooms of the house, a hog suddenly appeared in the middle of the floor, and, without the slightest manifestations of fear, executed a few manœuvres and evolutions, when it quickly retreated to an adjoining room, where, in full view of the company, it suddenly vanished like a ghostly apparition.

An old sea-Captain, who has been an eye-witness to the phenomena and strange demonstrations incident to a sailor's life and several voyages around the world, came to the place, determined to solve the mystery. He watched with fixed attention for some time a smoothing-iron, which heretofore, by its supernatural exploits, seemed to be ring-master of the game. Becoming exhausted and thirsty, he longed for a bottle of the "crater," which he understood was in the other room, when instantaneously the bottle fell on the floor at his side. He partook of the liquor, replaced the bottle, and resumed his watch, but the bottle disappeared as mysteriously as it came. Mr. Surrency is represented as a man of intelligence, and, during the time of these strange manifestations, he has never been able to offer any explanation of them. Despairing of any relief from such weird demonstrations, he has determined to abandon the place. It is confidently believed that the human agency, which directs these phenomena, it is supposed, will soon appear.

CUYLER AND CARLYLE.

Effect in England of the Reverend Doctor's Highly Peppered Report of His Conversation with the Sage of Chelsea.

London, (Oct. 7) Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

Thackeray, denouncing a certain kind of character on one occasion, exclaimed, "Such a man will lie, will steal, will murder—he will even print one's private conversation." What Thackeray would say of the modern style of "interviewing" may be imagined. This system is called on this side of the water "the parasite of the American press," but it flourishes over here like the Virginia creeper. I do not condemn interviewing entirely, as the readers of my letters may easily imagine; but I do condemn the publication of any conversation meant to be private, without permission. This honest rule has, I believe, been generally observed by American journalists in England, and they are, perhaps, of all others, most interested to have it respected. When an American violates it, every American suffers. If any one prints the private conversation of an eminent Englishman it is apt to be some traveller who doesn't remain here to reap what he sows, but having transmitted the spicy budget to his paper passes on, leaving those of his countrymen who reside here to suffer for it. The grossest sin of this kind, lately, seems to me that of the Rev. Dr. Cuyler, whose highly-peppered report of a conversation with Carlyle has gone the rounds of the American press and been republished here. Carlyle was some time ago quite sore about a story which got into the papers that on one occasion, when an American stopped at his door, it was opened by the old man himself, who, on being asked "Is Mr. Carlyle in?" shouted "No!" and slammed the door in the visitor's face. To any one who knows Mr. C., the absurdity and improbability of the story were manifest, but he was troubled that such a fiction should get abroad. But if, after reading the Rev. Dr. Cuyler's sketch of him, he were to slam his door in the face of every wandering American, I know one at least from that country who would not wonder at it. The sketches of Carlyle's talk, which I have from time to time read in American papers, are the mere disjointed snatches of the man's free and impulsive utterances, often half ironical, still oftener mere strokes of caricature. Accompanied by his facial expression, tone, laughter, their sense is modified to any sensible listener, who would never think of taking him *au pied de la lettre*. Printed, they appear as monstrous exaggerations. Those who habitually enjoy Mr. Carlyle's extraordinary powers of conversation know very well that the impulsive utterances of one evening do him no more justice than if his nose were pictured apart from any other feature and presented as the portrait of the Sage of Chelsea. He is a many-sided man, and it would take a hundred conversations to derive anything like a real consistent expression of his views upon any great subject. The mere marginal and fragmentary notes upon his ideas of government, &c., which the journalistic pickpockets get hold of, and, after they have been received by this most unsuspecting and open-hearted of men as private gentlemen, publish, amount to the grossest misrepresentations. If it is any solace to the Rev. Dr. Cuyler to know that his shaft has reached so far, I can assure him that it has rebounded from America, wounded Mr. Carlyle, annoyed his friends, and excited the indignation of every American here who values the reputation of his countrymen for honorable feeling and fair dealing.

A VERITABLE FAIRY.

Wonderful Career of a Beautiful Russian Peasant Girl—Captivating the Hearts and Fortunes of Millionaires and Noblemen.

Paris (Oct. 7) Correspondence of the New York World.

Years ago, at least half a century, there was born—some say in Odessa, others in Moscow, those in St. Petersburg, those in Nijnii Novgorod, somewhere in Russia—a girl whose lot seemed irrevocably cast in one of the lowest conditions of life. Her parents were, at the highest, peasants; rumors allege they were serfs and peasants. This is known: that her state was so humble she gladly accepted a journeyman tailor for her husband. This Russian peasant girl had under her sordid clothes wonderful gifts. She had not only intellect of rare power and most enchanting beauty, but that something else easily felt, yet baffling description, which allures and keeps lovers till death, or worse than death, ruin, leads the lurer to dismiss the lover. A Russian nobleman saw the tailor's wife, and he became inflamed with passion for her. The tailor had began to cloy of beauty, and maybe its most volatile essence entirely escaped him. The nobleman offered him a large sum of money to surrender his wife. The offer was accepted, and the tailor's wife became the nobleman's mistress. He took her to his provincial home and there he enjoyed her, and she delighted herself with all the pleasures of her new station of life, free from care, surrounded with all the luxuries of that wild region, and with attentive, docile servants. The nobleman engaged governesses for her education, and when Russian provincial life began to pall on her, she began to yearn for that Western life of which her books and governesses were so full. As she had always made her will triumph, she persuaded the nobleman to visit Western Europe. They came by way of Asia Minor, Turkey, the Danubian provinces, Austria, Hungary. They spent some years in Italy, some years in Germany. She had everywhere the best masters. She saw everything that was to be seen. She had unlimited command of money, and she became familiar with all the arts of all the countries she visited. When she reached Paris she was a wonderfully accomplished woman, especially for those days, as then Fulton's invention was almost unknown out of America, and Stephenson had not yet married steam and the rail. The nobleman and she remained some time in Paris. His supply of money was exhausted; besides business called him home. She had had enough of Russian life. Her place was in Western civilization, here she lived—she vegetated there. Return she would not. He stormed, he swore, he raved, he entreated, he prayed, he wept. All in vain, of course. Women are not made of penetrable stuff. He returned without her. She was left in Paris with nothing but her face—a fortune greater than de Balzac's, or de Lamartine's, or Victor Hugo's, or Scribe's genius. All their gifts never brought them in as much money as this woman's face has brought in to her. The Russian nobleman certainly had not reached the frontier before she had bewitched one of the celebrated artists of that day. They visited England and France, and reaped a golden harvest in every field, all of which she garnered. The artist discovered at last that the more concerts he gave the poorer he got, and left her in the lurch in London, if the mistress of so many guineas might be said to be in the lurch. She came to Paris, and on the way fascinated a Portuguese nobleman, Count de Paiva Araujo, the master of a splendid estate, and just 21 years old. She was at least ten years his senior. Count de Paiva Araujo was not satisfied with giving her his estate, nothing must do but he must give her his name and title. His family tried to curb his wild wishes; diplomacy and the law exhausted their ingenuity to save this young man from this woman. She baffled all the efforts of legations and law-courts. They were married and he floated in bliss—while his money lasted, or rather while she was transferring his estate to herself. This done, she quitted him, carrying off not only all his wealth, but something else which she found quite valuable—his name and title. Hitherto she had been an anonymous character; henceforward she had a title and an ancient name, both of which were lawfully hers. She had not, however, attained her great object of life, which was to grow enormously wealthy. So she set about giving her husband a successor. She was in a lucky vein, for the tenant of her heart was a man with a large income as music teacher, concert giver, and manufacturer of pianos—M. Henri Herz. He was otherwise rich too, he had amassed $100,000 or may be $200,000. Mr. Herz went crazy with infatuation for her, and continued demented until all his capital had gone and he had fallen so far behind all his engagements that there was serious peril of his creditors seizing his piano manufactory. Finding the bottom of M. Herz's purse, she quitted him. He went to the United States to recoup his losses. At this juncture she met a German, possessing one of those great estates which resist even such a termite as this woman. This German was Count Henckel von Donnersmarck. She could not have been less than forty-three years old when they first met. The German was not only lavish of his money on her, but she turned his social relations to most profitable account. The Empire had given an immense impetus to speculations of all kinds. Shares of the Credit Mobilier issued at 500 francs were worth 1,500 francs and 1,800 francs. Mires, Milland, the brothers Pereire, Cusin Legendre, and all the other wild speculators of that day were making tens of thousands believe that they were transmuting paper into gold. A shrewd man with capital and social relations had but to stoop to pick up a fortune. Two such cool, clear, unscrupulous heads as Mme. de Paiva and her lover made money upon money. She was worth before the war more than $2,000,000, and she has made an immense deal of money since. She owns the historical Chateau de Pontchartrain. She has these possessions well stocked with pheasants and partridges (it is said she don't like to see them killed; a first-rate shot, and a sportsman who kills a hen pheasant, are sure never to receive a second invitation). Guards, regularly relieved, patrol the estate night and day. A vehicle comes in every morning bringing to her vegetables and fruit from her garden, orchard, forcing-house and vinery; for she has all of these in the highest state of excellence. The best English gardeners tend them, and her stablemen are of the same nation. Dutchmen manage her dairy, and Dutchwomen her laundry. Her cooks are French, her confectioners are from Vienna. Her plate-rooms contain $60,000 worth of silver. Her iron safe contains $500,000 worth of jewels and $100,000 in bank-notes, which she always keeps by her to meet an emergency beyond the usual course of events. Her house on the Avenue des Champs Elysees is said to be the costliest in Paris. The stairs are the purest Carrara marble, with bronze banisters expressly designed for her, and whose moulds were broken after they were made. The mantels and doors of the drawing-room are malachite. The painters who decorated her drawing-room, dining-room, and library are said to have received above $20,000 for each room. There is no house in Paris like it. When war was declared, she quitted Paris and took up her abode in London. Count Henckel von Donnersmarck repaired to the Prussian headquarters and made himself particularly useful by his knowledge of France and of French. He was an old and intimate friend of Count von Bismarck. When the French were driven out of Alsace and Lorraine, Count Henckel Von Donnersmarck was made its Military Governor, and made himself so obnoxious to the inhabitants (probably an inevitable sequence of the environing circumstances), that many threats of personal chastisement, if he ever again showed his face in Paris, was made. It became desirable for him in his new position to keep a hospitable house. Maybe, too, Mme. de Paiva threatened to join him and to reassume her old position (you know how frantic women, and especially women of this class, are when they consider their "rights" imperilled), or to raise a scandal which might ring throughout Europe. At all events before setting out to assume the Military Governorship of the conquered provinces Mme. de Paiva was married to Count Henckel von Donnersmarck—the third time she had stood at the bridal altar, and all three of her husbands are alive. The war ended, the Commune quelled; spring, summer, autumn gone, Count and Countess Henckel von Donnersmarck returned to Paris and were seen in the Bois de Boulogne and at the Italian Opera. Their friends at once began to flock around them. In Paris people embrace their mother's assassin if he serve to them plenty of truffles and iced champagne. Mme. de Paiva's cook, larder, and cellar have always been famous, and she has been able to pick her guests; there were more candidates than elect. Women who had something more than an appetite to lose kept aloof from her. She judiciously disdained women celebrated by gallantries alone, however great was their vogue. She refused to allow Mme. Doche and her sister, Fannie Cerritto, Mlle. Page, and Mlle. Ozy to be presented to her; but she admitted Mlle. Duse (Mme. Roger de Beauvoir) and Mlle. Rachel to her drawing-room. People familiar with Paris will discover from these examples where she drew the line of distinction between women tabooed by society. It is a little too delicate for words. This tact and her excellent dinners kept Mme. de Paiva's drawing-room sensibly above the most brilliant saloons of the world of gallantry; nevertheless, she never rose out of the by-world. Countess Henckel von Donnersmarck though she be, society is closed against her; and there are even few men in Paris who would venture into her box at the Italian Opera. Count de Paiva Araujo disappeared from Paris years ago. There was a remnant of his estate which he could not waste, and on it he lived in some cheap, obscure Italian town. War is a great disturber, and its influence is widely felt. The war ended, Count de Paiva Araujo made his appearance in Paris. Years had passed away since he last was seen; many of his old comrades were in their coffins; moreover Lethe flows eternally in Paris, distributing oblivion to men and of things. She must have seen him, but there are too many skeletons in her house for the return of one more to fright her eyes. Suddenly he recalled his presence here, and his story to the town, by an attempt to commit suicide. He loaded a pistol, and placed its muzzle on his breast, determined to put the ball through his heart, and so end life at one blow. His hand, however, grew unsteady in face of death, and the ball swerved, avoiding the vital organs and burying itself in his liver. Finding death refuse to accept his challenge, he went to the floor above his lodgings and requested his neighbor to send for a priest and a physician. As his position seemed hopeless the last sacraments were administered. His condition was more than critical for several days, but at last a favorable turn took place, and he is now considered out of danger. He had placed on the table of the room where he had attempted to commit suicide his will, of which these fragments have been published:

PARIS, Oct. 1, 1872, 114 Rue Neuve des Mathurins.

I beg him who may find this sheet to burn all my papers, and to have my corpse thrown in Potter's field. I beg forgiveness and forgetfulness of all those to whom my death may give trouble or tears, but * * *

A. DE PAIVA ARAUJO.

Bury me with the ring I have on my little finger.

What was the motive for this desperate deed? Had he seen her for whom he had made so many sacrifices, seen her another's, and been maddened to think she could never again be his? Or had another woman betrayed him? His will reveals his secret, but the most important part has not been published.

The Woman's Rights Agitation No Novelty.

In a characteristic paper on the "Emancipation of Women," in the last number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, M. Henri Bandrillart reminds us that the present movement is by no means the novelty, in the way of "justice for everybody," which its promoters would have us believe. For nearly four hundred years women have found ardent believers in their absolute equality with the rougher race of men.

Cornelius Agrippa, once a great power in the world of letters, as long as 1509, published his "Treatise on the Superiority of Women to Men," which he demonstrated in thirty chapters, by a cloud of theological, physical, historical, cabalistical and moral proofs. In 1552, Ruscelli brought out a fresh book on the same side, based on the Platonic philosophy, as Plato was understood by the theorists of the Renaissance. Women writers followed in the same path, and notably a fair Venetian, Lucrezia Morinella, whose book was called "The Nobleness and Excellence of Women, together with the Faults and Imperfections of Men." What effect upon the vagrant affections of Henri Quatre these same views may have had when expounded in the form of letters by his first wife, Marguerite de Navarre, it is not difficult to surmise; though M. Baudrillart does not tell us whether she published them before or after her marriage with the King.

The seventeenth century was equally prolific in books asserting female pretensions. One such essay, according to its title, "demonstrates that women are more noble, better politicians, more courageous, more learned, more virtuous, and more economical than men." Even the friars, which perhaps is not to be wondered at, wrote in the same strain. Hilarion de Coste published two huge quartos, filled with the praises of one hundred and seventy women who, in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, had been distinguished for their talents and their virtues. Even this was not enough for the Italian Ribera, whose book celebrated the "Immortal triumphs and heroic enterprises of eight hundred and fifty women."

"Eight hundred and fifty heroines!" exclaims M. Bandrillart. "What panegyrist has ever treated men with such liberality as this?" For the "strong-minded" woman herself he has no sympathy whatever, and asks why an absurd war of the sexes should be added to the war of classes which troubles modern society.

Pork-packing has commenced in Kansas City, and several hundred hogs are being slaughtered daily.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Money active at 7 currency to 7 gold, closing at 6@7. Three prominent banks were creditor at the Clearing House to-day about three millions of dollars.

Sterling dull at 108¼ for long, and 110½ for short sight.

Gold opened at 112¾, fell to 112¼, and closed firm at 112@112⅜.

Loans 1-32 to flat for use, and 2@4 for carrying. Clearings, $32,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $370,000.

Governments dull, and a fraction lower. The Treasury purchased only $359,250 bonds, at 112 36-100@112 37-100.

State bonds lower and quiet.

The stock market was characterized by depression to-day. A semi-panic was caused in the afternoon by the feeling of insecurity in regard to railroad property, as developed by the following facts: The New York Central Directors met to-day, and authorized an issue of $40,000,000 new stock or bonds, for the purpose of laying two additional tracks from New York to Buffalo. The Chicago & Northwestern Directors met to-day, and, on the statement by the Treasurer, that a large amount is necessary to pay the floating debt of the Company, authorized the issue of $10,000,000 of bonds. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Directors also met to-day, and authorized the issue of $10,000,000 of bonds. There is some trouble reported on the St. Paul & Pacific Road which is under lease to the Northern Pacific. The laborers, it is said, have suspended work in consequence of non-payment of wages. The money lenders continue to withdraw loans from speculators in the fancies. Pacific Mail fell from 94¾ to 94¼. Northwestern common, from 83¾ to 78⅜. Western Union, from 79 to 77⅛. Rock Island, from 110⅛ to 109. Erie, from 55 to 53⅞. Lake Shore, from 93⅞ to 92⅛. Ohio, from 47¾ to 46¼. C. C. & I. C., from 36⅞ to 35⅛. Atlantic Mail, from 18 to 7, and others in proportion. There was an increased pressure to sell at the close, and the market left off very heavy and declining.

The loss of the steamer Missouri, announced after business hours created a sensation.

Sterling, 108¼.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	116⅛	Coupons, '67	114⅞
5-20s of '62	115⅛	Coupons, '68	114⅞
Coupons, '64	115⅛	New 5s	113⅞
Coupons, '65	116⅛	10-40s	111
Coupons, '65 (new)	114⅛	Currency 6s	108⅜

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	92⅛	Virginias, old	.53
Tennessees, old	73⅛	North Carolinas, old	.33
Tennessees, new	73⅛	North Carolinas, new	.15
Virginias, new	.52		

STOCKS.

Canton	104	St. Paul pfd	76⅞
W. U. Tel	77⅛	Wabash	69⅞
Quicksilver	47⅛	Wabash pfd	88
Adams Express	94	Fort Wayne	95
Wells Fargo	85⅛	Terre Haute	15
American Express	70⅞	Terre Haute pfd	45
United States Ex	77⅛	Chicago & Alton	112⅞
Pacific Mail	92	C. & A. pfd	114
New York Central	94⅞	O. & M.	46⅞
Erie	53⅞	C., C. & C.	90
Erie pfd	73	C., B. & Q.	136⅞
Harlem	112⅛	Lake Shore	92⅛
Harlem pfd	124	Indiana Central	35⅛
Michigan Central	113	Illinois Central	130
Pittsburgh	89⅛	Un. Pacific stocks	38⅞
Northwestern	78⅞	U. P. bonds	88⅞
N. W. pfd	88⅛	Cen. Pacific bonds	100⅞
Rock Island	109	Del., Lac & W.	97⅞
N. J. Cen	103	B., H. & Erie	1⅞
St. Paul	56⅞		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30—11 a. m.—Flour, 30s. Winter wheat, 11s 6d@11s 8d; spring wheat, 11s 2d@; white wheat, 12s 9d@13s 2d. Corn, 28s 6d. Pork, 56s. Lard, 39s.

LONDON, Oct. 30—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 92¾; account, 92½@92¾; 5-20s of '65, 91¾; of '67, 93⅛; 10-40s, 87; new 5s, 89. Erie, 48¾.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—Rentes, 53f 12c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30.—Cotton active and firmer; middling uplands, 10@10⅛d; middling Orleans, 10⅛@10¼d; sales, 20,000 bales; speculation and export 7,000 bales; middling uplands, October, 10d; December, 9⅞d; middling Orleans, October, 10⅛d; November, 10⅛d.

Breadstuffs steady; red winter wheat, 11s 6d@11s 8d. Flour, 30s. Corn, 28s 6d.

Pork, 56s. Beef, 45s. Lard, 39s. Cheese, 63s 6d. Cumberland middles, 34s 6d. Tallow, 44s 6d.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Oct. 30.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including 17 cars to arrive, 3,332, making a total for the week, thus far, 4,063, or 239 cars, against 283 for the same time last week. The market exhibited the dullest opening day of the season. The run was generally composed of common stock, with but few good cattle in the yards. The attendance was fair, but buyers lacked spirit to purchase. The continued unfavorable reports from the East, and the prevalence of the horse disease in New York, have paralyzed the trade here. Buyers and sellers are standing ⅜c to ½c apart. There is not sufficient trade to justify a quotable market. Sales of 99 Illinois steers, av 1,182@1,455, at $5.50@6.75; 20 Illinois cows, av 1,015, at $4.00; 32 Missouri oxen, av 1,333, at $5.37½; 35 Kentucky steers, av 1,248, at $5.00; 39 Canada do, av $1,100@1,126, at $4.12½@4.75; 40 Indiana steers, av 1,075@1,544, at $5.00@6.62½; 21 Indiana stockers, av 921, at $4.00; 12 Ohio steers, av 1,665, at $6.70; 22 Michigan stockers, av 972, at $4.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day 4,600, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,400, against 16,000 for the same time last week. The market was late in opening, but with a very lively appearance at last week's closing rates. Sales: 161 Canada sheep, 118 lbs, at $4.00; 500 Ohio sheep, 102 lbs, at $4.87½; 4,100 Michigan sheep, 80 lbs, at $5.50.

HOGS—Receipts to-day 1,000, making the supply for the week thus far 12,700, against 25,000 for the same time last week. The market opened active at an advance of 25c per cwt, and quite a large number of sales were made, at prices ranging from $4.35 to $4.75. The following will give the character of the market: 1,651 Ohio hogs, av 280 to 341, at $4.55@4.75; 857 Michigan hogs, av 181 to 238, at $4.35@4.60.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The cooler weather has rendered business a little more active to-day, and there is more inquiry for shawls and flannels, both of which are selling in fair assortments. The market for cotton goods is strong, and regular in prices. Brown standard sheetings and brown drills are sold up to production by the agents. Prints show a little more activity, and dress goods are better. Foreign goods are quiet, with good demand for the better qualities of dress goods. Black silks, mohair, lustres, and ribbons dull.

Pittsburgh Cattle Market.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 30.—CATTLE—Market fair; arrivals fair; best, $6.25@6.50; stockers, $3.00@3.50. Prospects fair.

SHEEP—Market unchanged; arrivals fair; best, $5 25@5.50; medium, $4.50@5.00; common, $3.12@4.10. Prospects fair.

HOGS—Market dull; arrivals fair; Philadelphia, $4.50@6.50; Yorkers, $4.20@4.30. Prospects slow.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—COTTON—Buyers favor good export demand; middling upland, 20c. Sales for future, 18,000 bales, as follows: October, 19¾@19 13-16; November, 18⅞@19c; December, 18 11-16@18 13-16; January, 18 15-16@19c; February, 19 5-16c; March, 19⅝@20c; April, 20⅛@20¼c; May, 20⅜c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, in buyers' favor; receipts, 17,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.75@6.20; common to good, $6.70@7.00; good to choice, $6.95@7.70; white wheat extra, $7.70@9.00; extra Ohio, $6.65@9.30; St. Louis, $7.10@11.00. Rye flour quiet, at $4.50@5.75. Corn meal quiet and unchanged. Wheat higher, and better inquiry for export; demand chiefly for spring; receipts, 61,000; rejected spring, $1.36@1.38; No. 3 Chicago spring, $1.40; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.48@1.50; Northwest spring, $1.50; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.52@1.55; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.62; amber Michigan, $1.75; white do, $1.90@1.95. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn a shade firmer; receipts, 47,000; steamer mixed Western, 65½c. Oats a shade better; receipts, 47,000; red Western mixed, 47@48½c; new do, 43@44c; white, 45@50c; black Western, 38@38½c.

EGGS—Quiet.

HOPS—Firm.

LEATHER—Quiet at 27@29c; Orinoco, 26@27c.

WOOL—A shade firmer; unwashed, 40c; lambs pulled, 48c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; rio, 15½@18½c. Sugar firm. Molasses nominal. Rice dull.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 14½@14¾c; refined, 26½@26⅜c.

TURPENTINE—Dull, 63½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, easier; mess, $15.85@15.90; prime mess, $15.00. Beef unchanged; middlings weak; long clear spot, 8⅜@8½c; November, 8½c; December, for winter months, 7½c; long clear, January to March, 8½c. Lard easier; No. 1 to prime steam, 8⅜@8½c; kettle, 7⅞c; refined January and February, 9c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—93½@94c.

METALS—Manufactured copper steady; ingot lake dull at 32½c. Iron—Scotch pig active and firm at 52@55c; American, 50@55c; refined English and American bar, $1.15@1.20; Russia sheet quiet at 16½@17c gold.

NAILS—Steady; cut, $6.00; clinch, $7.50@8.00; horse-shoe, 31@33c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 30.—BAGGING—Unchanged.

COTTON—Advanced; low middling, 18½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady, with a moderate demand; extra family, $6.50@7.25. Grain unchanged, and not much done to-day.

PROVISIONS—Quiet for want of stock; quotations nominal.

HOGS—Inactive, drovers asking $4.25@4.30 for choice lots; packers not buying; receipts, 1,058.

WHISKEY—Firm at 89c; business generally reduced in all departments on account of rain, which prevailed here all day.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Oct. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; extra, $1.70@1.71; No. 1, $1.61½; amber, $1.41. Corn, demand good at full prices; 60½c. Oats, demand good at full prices; 33c.

RECEIPTS—5,000 brls flour; 1,300 bu wheat; 5,000 bu corn; 6,000 bu oats.

SHIPMENTS—4,000 brls flour; 35,000 bu wheat.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 30.—COTTON—Demand active and prices advanced; low middling, 18½c; middling, 19c; receipts, 1,905 bales; shipments, 790 bales; stock, 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower; $6.50@9.00. Corn meal quiet and weak at $2.80. Corn—None here. Oats in good demand at full prices; 37@39c.

HAY—No sales.

BRAN—Quiet and weak at $20.00.

PROVISIONS—Clear bacon sides scarce and firm; bacon, shoulders dull at 7½c. Lard dull; market unsettled.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm for best grades, others dull; superfine, $4.50@5.50; extra, $6.00@6.25; Wisconsin and Minnesota, $7.25@8.50; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio, $8.25@8.75. Wheat dull; Western red, $1.65@1.73; Delaware, $1.85; amber, $1.80; white, $1.90@2.00. Rye steady at 75@80c. Corn dull; Delaware and Western yellow, 63@64c; mixed Western, 62@63c. Oats dull; white, 47½@48c; mixed, 42½@45c; black, 41c; old mixed, 47c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 94c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; choice white, $2.00@2.05; fair to prime, $1.80@1.95; choice amber, $1.95@2.00; good to prime red, $1.80@1.90; common to fair, $1.55@1.75. Corn—Mixed Western spring at 63c. Oats dull; mixed Western, 40@42c; white, 43@45c. Rye quiet at 80@85c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and unsettled. Mess pork, $16.00. Bulk meats nominal. Bacon—Shoulders, 7½@8c; sides, 10½c; clear rib sides, 11½c; sugar-cured hams scarce at 22@23½c. Lard firmer at 8¾@8¾c.

BUTTER—Western very active; prime choice rolls, 28c; fair to good, 23@24½c.

WHISKEY—Scarce and firm at 94½c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Oct. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red winter, $1.... No. 1 white Michigan, $1.85. Corn quiet at 61c. Barley in good demand; up lake and Canada, $1.05½@1.07; Bay Quinte, $1.07@1.10.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat dull; No. 2 Chicago spring offered at about $1.29. Corn dull; holders generally firm; sales, 16,000 bu No. 2 mixed Western at 48c. Oats and rye neglected. Barley dull; sales, 1,500 bu at 85c.

FREIGHTS—Opened at 17c for wheat, 15c for corn, and closed at 16c for wheat and 15c for corn.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Oct. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 3 white Wabash, $1.56@1.57; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.59; amber do, $1.42@1.42½; seller November, $1.42; do December, $1.43½; buyer all year, $1.45; No. 1 amber Illinois, $1.53; No. 1 red, $1.51; No. 2 do, $1.40½@1.41. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed, 40c; new, 37½c; low mixed, 39c; new, 37c; yellow, 40½c; white, 42½c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 32½@32½c; No. 2, 27½c; rejected, 26½c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo firm, at 6½@7c; to Oswego firm, at 13@14c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 36,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 30.—COTTON—Demand good; full prices; low middlings, 15½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; super, $5.00@5.25; family, $7.00@7.50. Wheat, $1.55@1.60. Corn—New 60c; old, 65c. Oats, 56c. Rye, 95c. Barley, 75c; all being sacked and delivered. Cornmeal $2.75.

PROVISIONS—Dull ... Kettle dried, 10c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9c; clear sides, 12½c. Sugar-cured hams, 14½c.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged; $3.50@8.50. Wheat—Dull but unchanged; $1.35@1.55. Corn steady at 25@30c for new and old.

PROVISIONS—Market bare. Lard, 9@9½c. Sugar-cured hams, 18c.

HOGS—Demand fair and market firm at $4.10@4.20.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30.—COTTON—Demand fair; market firm; middling, 18½@19c.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Spring unchanged; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.11; winter, irregular, No. 3 red, $1.60@1.63. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed, 32½c. Oats dull but unchanged; No. 2, 25½c. Barley dull and lower for all grades below choice No. 2; No. 2, 83@... spring, 58c. Rye dull but unchanged; No. 2, 58@59c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 89c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm at 19½@22½c. Sugar firm at 10@10½c. Molasses dull; reboiled, 65@80c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, none here. Bacon unchanged; order lots, 7½@11½@12c. Lard held at 8c for future; no sales.

HOGS—Quiet at $3.87@4.00.

CATTLE—Dull at 3@6c for fair to extra.

RECEIPTS—4,000 brls flour; 17,000 bu wheat; 6,000 bu corn, 12,000 bu oats; 10,000 bu rye; 2,000 bu barley.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat demand fair; market firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.16½; No. 2 do, $1.08½. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed, 30½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 21½c. Rye dull and lower; No. 1, 51½c. Barley demand fair and market firm; No. 2 fall, 65½c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 13½c; Oswego, 19½c.

RECEIPTS—5,000 brls flour; 56,000 bu wheat; 7,000 bu barley.

SHIPMENTS—70,000 bu wheat; 58,000 bu oats, and 46,000 bu barley.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower; XXX, $7.00@8.00; family, $8.50@9.50. Corn dull at 70c. Oats easier at 38@39c.

BRAN dull at $1.05.

HAY—Dull; choice, $28.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; mess, $17.50. Bacon dull at 7½c, 11½c, 12¾c. HAMS—Sugar-cured scarce at 19½c. Lard steady; tierce, 9@9½c; keg, 11½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Inferior, 6½c; good common, 8c; fully fair to prime, 9½@10c. Molasses—Prime, 65c; choice, 72c. Coffee, 15@18½c.

WHISKY—Dull at 91@93c.

STERLING—22; sight ⅛ discount.

GOLD—112⅛@113.

COTTON—Firmer; sales 4,300 bales, good ordinary at 18⅛c; low middlings at 18⅞c; middling at 19⅛c; middling Orleans at 19⅞c. Receipts, 7,884 bales. No exports. Stock, 102,204 bales.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat inactive; No. 1 red winter, $1.53; No. 2 do, $1.42. Corn steady; high mixed fresh receipts, 47c; low mixed, 46c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 1, 33c.

PETROLEUM—Refined fairly active; standard white car lots, 23½c; prime do, 24½c; trade lots 1@4c higher, according to quality.

Illinois River and Canal News.

LASALLE, Ill., Oct. 30.—RIVER—Arrived—Steam-tug Gem, light, from Peru. Departed—Steam-tug Gem, light, for Peru.

CANAL—Passed In—Nothing. Passed Out—Gold Hunter, loaded with lumber, for LaSalle.

Eight feet and six inches of water on the mitre sill of Lock 15.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 30.—PASSED UP—Propellers Milwaukee, Westford, Alaska, Cowie; bark Erastus Corning; schooners Mocking Bird, Pelican, Bertha Barnes, Higgie and Jones, City of Tawas.

PASSED DOWN—Propellers Inter-Ocean, Lawrence, Montana, Powers; schooner Olive Branch.

WIND—South.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 30.—PASSED UP—Propeller H. Howard; schooners Russian, H. Ross, Dashing Wave, Yankee, Baldwin, Roccins, Amoskeag.

PASSED DOWN—None.

WIND—Southeast.

LIBERAL APPOINTMENTS.

ILLINOIS.

The gentlemen named below will speak at the times and places designated:

SENATOR TRUMBULL.
Kinmundy, Friday, Nov. 1.
Charleston, Saturday, Nov. 2.

GENERAL BLACK.
Belvidere, Boone Co., Thursday, Oct. 31.
Rockford, Winnebago Co., Friday, Nov. 1.
Lena, Stephenson Co., Saturday, Nov. 2.
The above are all day meetings.

THE HON. WILLIAM BROSS.
Anna, Union Co., Thursday, Oct. 31.
Pinckneyville, Perry Co., Friday, Nov. 1.
Sparta, Randolph Co., Saturday, Nov. 2.

GOVERNOR PALMER.
Macomb, McDonough Co., Friday, Nov. 1, 1 p. m.
Bushnell, McDonough Co., Friday, Nov. 1, night.
Chicago, Monday, Nov. 4.

THE HON. W. J. ALLEN.
Cairo, Alexander Co., Thursday, Oct. 31.

JUDGE EUSTACE.
Mattoon, Coles Co., Oct. 31, day.
Paris, Edgar Co., Nov. 1, day.

THE HON. W. H. NEECE.
In Mercer County to Oct. 31,—all night meetings.

THE HON. JOHN R. EDEN.
Lovington, Moultrie Co., Thursday, Oct. 31.

THE HON. JOHN N. GWIN.
Lovington, Moultrie Co., Thursday, Oct. 31.
Paris, Edgar Co., Friday, Nov. 1.

THE HON. W. R. WORTHINGTON.
Brimfield, Peoria Co., Friday, Nov. 1.
The above are all evening meetings.

THE HON. WILLIAM M. SPRINGER.
Washington, Tazewell Co., Thursday, Oct. 31.
Eureka, Woodford Co., Friday, Nov. 1.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Centaur Liniment.

More than one million people, men and animals, that have been cured of Rheumatism, Swellings, Stiff Joints, and Lameness, by CENTAUR LINIMENT, are joining the crowd and shouting out its praises. It effects more remarkable cures in one day than all other articles have in one year.

Children Cry

For PITCHER'S CASTORIA. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic, and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil.

INSURANCE STATEMENT.

OFFICE OF THE

Republic Insurance Company.

Central Office, 149 S. Sangamon-st. (West Side).

CHICAGO, Oct. 28, 1872.

To the Creditors of the Company:

We regret to state that the August certificates, payment of which was postponed to November 1, cannot be paid on that day.

This is owing in part to the fact that, in numerous suits against the stockholders, the rulings of the courts have been adverse to the Company, on the ground that the assessment was not levied in legal form; and, further, to the fact that the stockholders who have paid voluntary have done so with certificates of indebtedness instead of cash.

As shown in the following statement, the indebtedness of the Company has been largely reduced since Aug. 1, but the cash means have not been increased; on the contrary, have been somewhat reduced by payment of return premiums and incidental expenses.

It will be seen that the amount of the August indebtedness has been reduced to $452,251.60, and that the cash means available for payment of same is only $55,130.56.

The creditors are respectfully requested to call at the office of the Company, 149 South Sangamon-st., on the 1st day of November, to receive further information as to the condition of the Company, and the legal obstacles which have intervened to prevent collections.

Notwithstanding these adverse decisions on technical grounds, there is no question whatever as to the liability or responsibility of the stockholders, or the ultimate payment of the debts in full, with interest, and the creditors are most urgently advised not to submit to any large sacrifice by the sale of their certificates.

The total claims against the Company, which, after the Chicago fire, amounted to about $2,500,000, have been reduced to about $1,000,000, as shown in statement below.

Respectfully, A. DUDGEON, President.
J. R. PAYSON, Secretary.

Statement of Condition Oct. 25, 1872.

Total indebtedness June 12, as per statement published		$1,475,504.96
Reduction of same by payments on stock in certificates of indebtedness	$332,363.32	
Reduction by claims for loss abandoned and otherwise	114,144.73	
		446,507.05
Total indebtedness Oct. 25, 1872		$1,029,017.91
Less means on hand to meet same		117,933.89
Net indebtedness over means on hand		$ 911,084.02
Remainder of capital unpaid	$2,424,091.50	
Assessed portion of same not paid	1,533,851.50	
Remainder not assessed	$890,240.00	
August certificates past due and unpaid		$ 452,251.60
Total available cash in hand ... bank		55,130.56

Available Assets, Oct. 25.

Cash in Union National Bank	$ 58,130.56
Cash deposited with W. F. Coolbaugh, Trustee, as security for costs of suits in different States	15,000.00
Cash deposited at branches to pay return premiums	29,714.44
Assessment notes not due	19,088.89
Total available	$ 117,933.89

Liabilities, Oct. 25.

Certificates of indebtedness due April 1, 1872	$ 1,185.89
Certificates of indebtedness due Aug. 1, 1872	452,251.60
Certificates of indebtedness due Dec. 1, 1872	446,925.98
Total certificates outstanding Oct. 25	$ 900,363.47
Claims for loss unsettled ... estimated at	50,000.00
Return premiums due and unpaid, estimated	29,714.44
Due sundry parties as security for costs of suits	15,000.00
Due attorneys for services, estimated	10,000.00
Total liabilities, Oct. 25	$1,029,017.91

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

Jno. C. Partridge & Co

Wholesale Dealers in Tobacco and Cigars, to their new store, 48 and 50 Lake-st. Western Agents for P. Lorillard & Co's Tobaccos.

FURNITURE.

BANK AND OFFICE FITTING AND FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER.

F. R. WOLFINGER,

Office and Factory: Corner of Lincoln and Kinzie-sts.

Refers by permission the Weed Sewing Machine Co., State-st.; American Clock Co., State-st.; H. Oppenheimer, Jewelers.

DRY GOODS.

O. S. CANFIELD & CO.,

328 & 330 West Madison, corner Aberdeen-st., have just replenished their already large and attractive Linen Department with Barnsley and Scotch Damasks, heavy unbleached Table Linen from 37c to 75c. Full line of J. N. Richardson's fine and heavy makes in Pillows and Sheeting Linens. Napkins, Tray Cloths, Plain, Bordered, and Checked Glass Cloths, Huckabuck and German Towelling. English Medicated and Turkish Bath Towels. Russia and American Crashes, very cheap. Fancy Toilet Matts in great variety. Bates, Lancaster, and Marseilles Quilts. All at the Very Lowest Prices.

O. S. CANFIELD & CO.,

LATE

HAMLIN, HALE AND COMPANY.

UNDERWEAR.

UNDERWEAR.

Every desirable weight in Silk, Merino, Scotch Wool, Cotton Flannel, Wool Flannel, and Cashmere.

HOSIERY,

Of all weights, adapted to the season, in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.

Handling quantities of these extra fine goods scarcely equalled by any firm, we are prepared to give LOWEST prices.

WILSON BROS.

318 Wabash-av., 35 West Madison-st. (Sherman House), Chicago,
And Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

HOTELS.

GARDNER HOUSE,

CHICAGO.

This new and elegant Hotel, facing Lake Michigan, containing 250 rooms, is now open to the public. The proprietors have spared no pains or expense to make this one of the best Hotels in the country.

GARDNER & GOULD, Proprietors.

FRED. H. GOULD, late with Sherman House.
W. W. FELT, late with Tremont House.

OCEAN HOUSE.

This new hotel will be opened to the public, Tuesday, Oct. 29. Is situated on corner of West Madison and Desplaines-sts. only two blocks west of present Sherman House.

Elegant rooms in suites, to let.

Terms Transient $3 per Day.

BROWN & PARMENTER, Proprietors.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of J. W. DOANE & CO. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by the successors, TOWLE & ROPER, at the old stand, 41 and 43 Wabash-av.

J. W. DOANE,
P. J. TOWLE,
JOHN ROPER.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

A special copartnership has been formed by the undersigned for the purpose of carrying on the Wholesale Grocery trade in the city of Chicago, Ill.

The style of the firm is TOWLE & ROPER, and will continue for three years from date, or until the first of January, A. D. 1875.

The general partners are P. J. Towle and John Roper. The special partner is J. W. Doane, who has contributed the sum of Seventy-Five Thousand Dollars to the capital stock.

P. J. TOWLE,
JOHN ROPER,
J. W. DOANE, Special.

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1872.

COPARTNERSHIP.

A partnership has this day been formed by the undersigned, under the firm name of J. W. DOANE & CO., for the purpose of importing Coffee, Tea, and other goods connected with the Grocery Trade, direct to Chicago.

J. W. DOANE,
A. E. GOODRICH,
SPARROW M. NICKERSON.

Chicago, Oct. 15, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Peter Kalt and Marcus W. Du Pre, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. M. W. Du Pre is authorized to settle all accounts.

MARCUS W. DU PRE,
PETER KALT.

Chicago, Oct. 29, 1872.

BUSINESS CARDS.

C. S. RANKIN & CO.,

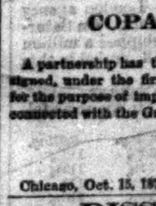
Architectural Iron Works,

CINCINNATI, OHIO,

MANUFACTURE

Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

65 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PILES.

ANY CASE OF PILES—internal itching, blind, or bleeding—cured in a few days, by a new, painless, and wonderful remedy. No surgical operation, and no medicine to take. Cures warranted. Females treated at a distance. Call, or address

DR. JORDAN,
161 East Harrison-st., Chicago.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 30.

The local money market is quiet, without much change in the supply of loanable funds, which is yet far from being equal to the demand. The increase in deposits has as yet been small, and, though the aggregate of loans has been decreased some, the banks have felt the necessity of reducing them, in order to get back to a satisfactory condition, and have the proper reserve of cash on hand, in proportion to their liabilities. After this, the increase of deposits or decrease of loans would be a direct increase of their ability to loan. Collections continue to improve, and the chances are that in a few days the banks will be able to extend more aid to merchants.

New York exchange was scarce and higher to-day, with sales between banks at par. There appears to be less exchange making than usual, and the demand has at the same time increased. Merchants here are remitting to Eastern cities largely, and the country banks are ordering considerable amounts to meet the demand at their counters for New York funds.

USURY BY NATIONAL BANKS.

A number of cases are now awaiting the decision of the law offices of the United States Treasury, in which aggrieved parties have applied to the Comptroller of the Currency to exercise the power given him to wind up National Banks for violations of the provisions of the National Currency Act. In all, or nearly all, of these cases the charge is usury.

The special penalty provided for this offence in Section 30 is loss of the whole interest charged, and liability to the aggrieved party for an additional sum equal to twice the amount of interest charged, which sum may be recovered in an action of debt against the bank. But, in addition to this penalty paid to the individual, the Solicitor of the Treasury has held in previous cases, that the Government demands another penalty for the abuse of trust and violation of its confidence in the bank. This official opinion (on record 12, Int. Rev. Record 61) holds that a violation of the provisions of Section 30, in regard to usury, subjects the bank to the forfeiture of its franchises in accordance with Section 53. The dissolution of the association, however, must first be decreed by a proper court. The severity of these penalties for infraction of a law which is at variance with commercial usage (for all usury penalties are at varience with the spirit of commercial usage) laws which there is so much temptation to disregard because it is known their principle is wrong—is inducing many persons to make a systematic business of prosecuting this particular class of claims against National Banks. An instance of this is to be found in the settlement of the affairs of the half-dozen mercantile firms that recently failed in Baltimore. It is now found that the aggregate liabilities of these firms is nearly $5,000,000. In the selection of Trustees for at least two of these firms, the creditors have chosen gentlemen who have made a special reputation in former settlements of the affairs of insolvent firms, by claiming and recovering from banks large amounts that had been exacted in excessive interest on loans. A Baltimore paper says that, in connection with the winding up of the affairs of the suspended firms in that city, some of the leading creditors are looking to what may be recovered from National Banks who have charged excessive rates of interest to add to the assets of the house for final distribution.

ABOUT THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Judge Richardson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has been giving his time lately to compiling a book of "Information Concerning the Public Debt of the United States, with the National Banking Laws, for Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Bank Directors, and Investors." Among other information, he says in regard to the

NEW BONDS.

Two hundred million dollars of the 5 per cents have already been negotiated; but as yet none of the 4 per cents and 4½ per cents have been issued. These are the only loans now offered for sale by the Government. All others, having long since been closed, are being reduced as rapidly as the surplus revenues, the money obtained from the sale of the new bonds, and the coin in the Treasury will permit. The reduction of the public debt for the three years last past has been at the rate of about $100,000,000 a year; and the proceeds of the sale of the funded loan, which can be used to redeem the five-twenty bonds, and not to increase the public debt, have still further reduced the amount of bonds bearing six per cent. interest.

Under the head of

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

the Assistant Secretary says: "Within the $50,000,000 limited by each of the acts of 1863 and 1864, the amount kept in circulation is determined wholly by the wants and demands of the public, who, it appears, require fractional currency in the proportion of about one dollar to each inhabitant of the country. The amount in circulation rarely goes above that proportion, making proper allowance for lost and destroyed notes, and when it falls much below, a scarcity is sensibly felt throughout the country."

The Assistant Secretary insists that the $44,000,000 of United States notes retired by Secretary McCulloch created

A RESERVE FUND

to that amount, which the present Secretary is at liberty to use whenever he shall deem it necessary, and he cites several instances in which Mr. Boutwell has exercised that privilege.

MOVEMENTS OF SPECIE.

London papers of recent dates give a summary of the specie movements in Great Britain in the first three quarters of the year to the 1st of October. The imports of gold amounted to £18,674,395, showing a decrease of nearly two millions as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, and the exports of gold amounted to £14,519,500, an increase of three and a half millions. The imports of silver amounted to £8,562,645, a decrease of nearly three millions, and the exports of silver amounted to £7,865,339, a decrease of above a million. The export of gold in the nine months exceeded the import by nearly £850,000, and the import of silver exceeded the export by nearly £700,000. Above seven millions of gold arrived from the United States. The import of gold from Australia declined from £5,000,000 in the first three quarters of 1871 to £4,500,000 in the corresponding period of 1872. Gold was exported chiefly to Germany (£5,060,000), South America, South Africa, and Portugal. The chief imports of silver were from the United States (£3,500,000), South America, and Germany; and the export of silver was chiefly to India, to which above four millions and a half went. For the last month, the movement of gold from the United States to Great Britain was very light. Part of the operations of the cliques in New York, last month, was to loan bills of exchange on London, in order, first, to use their credit to depress the price of gold and get control of what cash gold there was in the market, and, second, to put up the price of both exchange and gold. The Bank of Montreal was the principal operator in this scheme, and in winding its operations in this instance is now shipping gold to London to meet its large drafts on its London agency which were loaned out in New York. On Saturday last the Bank of Montreal shipped a million of gold from New York, and will probably ship more this week.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows, this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	115¾	116¼
5-20s of '62	115¼	115¾
5-20s of '64	114¾	115
5-20s of '65	116¼	116¾
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	114¼	114¾
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	114¼	114¾
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	114¼	114¾
10-40s	107¾	108¼
U. S. 5s (new issue)	110¾	111¼
U. S. currency 6s	113¾	113¾
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s		100 and int.
Chicago City 7s		99 and int.
Cook County 7s		99 and int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s, 90@95		
Sterling Exchange, (large drafts)		108¾@110½

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Wednesday, Oct. 30:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 65, in Block 41, Sheffield's addition, dated Oct. 11; consideration, $500.

Lot 1, in Webb's Block 1, Rockwell's addition, dated June 19; consideration, $1,500.

Desplaines st, n w cor of Eagle st, e f, 46x80 ft, dated Oct. 11; consideration, $7,250.

Perch st, bet Fulton and Kinzie sts, e f, Lot 29, dated Oct. 21; consideration, $1,800.

West Harrison st, bet Ashland av and L[illegible] st, n f, Lot 15, dated Sept. 14; consideration, $2,160.

Milwaukee av, op Cl[illegible] st, n e f, Lots 5 and 6, dated Oct. 10; consideration, $4,200.

West [illegible]-second st, 125 ft e of Robey st, n f, 25x[illegible], dated Oct. 26; consideration, $1,000.

Howard st, 254 ft w of Loomis st, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Oct. 28; consideration, $850.

Howard st, 185 ft w of Loomis st, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Oct. 28; consideration, $850.

The premises occupied by the South Side Distilling Company, dated Oct. 29; consideration, $30,000.

Lot 18 of Sherman's Lot 2, in Block 31, Sec. 29, 39, 14, dated Feb. 22; consideration, $900.

Lot 29, in Crane's Block 2, in United States Bank Addition, dated Oct. 29; consideration, $1,260.

Fremont st, between Clay and Willow sts, w f, 24x126 ft, dated Oct. 10; consideration, $1,800.

South Park av, 100 ft n of Thirty-seventh st, e f, 100x165 ft, dated Oct. 3; consideration, $30,000.

Lot 1 and s w ¼ ft of Lot 2, of Lots 56, 58, etc., in Butterfield's Addition, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $2,750.

Sumner st, 122½ ft n of Thirty-first st, e f, 20x124 ft, dated May 17; consideration, $650.

Lots 35 and 36 in Block 5 of Pierce et al Subdivision in n ½ s w ¼ Sec. 31, 40, 14, dated Oct. 15; consideration, $2,000.

Ames st, between State st and Wabash av, s f, Lots 8 and 9, dated Oct. 25; consideration, $2,500.

Lots 40 and 41 in Block 8 of Ward's Block 12, Sheffield's Addition, dated June 29; consideration, $1,250.

Prairie av, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second sts, w f, Lot 65 and s ½ 64, dated Aug. 17; consideration, $3,750.

Five lots in Purple's Central Park Addition, dated Oct. 7; consideration, $5,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Wellington st, n e cor of Blucher st, s f, 147x285 ft, dated Oct. 26; consideration, $11,500.

Und ½ of Lots 1 and 2, in Block 2 of Block 15, of s ½ Sec 29, 40, 14, dated Oct. 27; consideration, $1,107.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 3, in Block 3, and Lots 10 to 12, in Block 2, of Jennings' n ½ s w ¼ of n e ¼ Sec. 3, 38, 14, dated Oct. 28; consideration, $9,000.

Lot 11, in Block 5, of n w 74 rods e of railroad of n e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Oct. 11; consideration, $2,625.

Lot 47, in Ingram's n e 5 acres of n ½ n ½ of s w ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated July 30; consideration, $450.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 30.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date a year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1872.	RECEIPTS. 1871.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1871.
Flour, brls	4,582	4,549	5,446	2,176
Wheat, bu	109,530	42,355	99,963	
Corn, bu	65,465	92,915	270,663	59,428
Oats, bu	47,230	39,750	38,851	40,617
Rye, bu	3,030	4,278	4,000	
Barley, bu	51,860	11,600	79,005	767
Grass seed, lbs	29,575	9,270	25,310	49,328
Flax seed, lbs	124,224	81,050	173,100	
Broom corn, lbs	96,200	108,960	72,000	36,000
Cured meats, lbs	73,160	27,870	210,000	152,150
Beef, brls	630	1,140	500	1,940
Pork, brls			155	240
Lard, lbs	11,400	4,800	164,915	104,232
Tallow, lbs	5,480	15,867	35,840	
Butter, lbs	68,963	47,597	12,880	6,130
Dressed hogs, No.	8	1		
Live hogs, No.	3,790	12,181	2,394	4,238
Cattle, No.	3,944	1,750	210	607
Sheep, No.	1,217	946	202	
Hides, lbs	80,730	105,835	39,655	32,460
Highwines, brls	156	505	177	243
Wool, lbs	163,350	28,740	53,113	334,948
Potatoes, bu	28,257	3,159	640	336
Lumber, m feet	6,278	4,448	1,058	1,037
Shingles m	1,200	4,158	1,867	2,455
Lath, m	422	634	326	91
Salt, brls	13,908		2,190	3,156

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 3,783 bu wheat, 2,619 bu corn, 7,759 bu oats, 252 bu rye, 11,632 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 239 cars wheat, 214 cars and 17,000 bu corn, 61 cars oats, 7 cars rye, 102 cars barley. Total (517 cars), 260,000 bu.

It was suggested to-day that the only way to return to something like paying prices for corn and oats would be to stop the supplies from the country for a few days. There is no doubt that this plan would be effectual if it were only practicable. Chicago is simply loaded down, and there is not money enough at command to carry the grain on high prices, while the carriers take advantage of the situation to impose high rates of freight that take away what little would otherwise be left for the first owner. If the receipts could be reduced to zero, or near it, for a few days, the price of freights would drop so much that shippers would be able to clear out our elevators, and make room for the receipts of winter; in which case there would be a chance of better prices when receipts were resumed. Our receipts are now light when compared with what they would be if prices were more encouraging to the farmer; but they are still too large to admit of a decided advance unless our stocks could be reduced. While we state the case thus, we concede that it would be impossible, and perhaps unwise, to organize to this end, and the result desired could certainly not be gained without organization. It is probable that if prices should recede a little further there would be an almost complete cessation of supplies, because prices are already down to a point where it scarcely pays the farmer to haul the grain to the depot. It is reported that they are already burning the corn for fuel, in many parts of Iowa, and, unless there should be a marked improvement, we may look for a general resort to this mode of lessening the rigors of winter and the plethora of crops. But by that time our lake will be closed to navigation for the winter, and high railroad freights will be the rule; so that the producer can scarcely look for substantial relief before the coming spring.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were moderately active to-day, and the average of prices was somewhat higher, though the markets were far from being strong. Receipts were rather larger than had been expected, and the shipping movement was light, in comparison with what it ought to have been. Hence the trading in the majority of departments was principally speculative, contingent on the near approach of the 1st of December, when, and before which, a great many options must be settled. The only noticeable change in the grocery market was the development of an easier feeling in rice, a ¼c decline being reported in all grades. Sugars continue firm, with a tendency to still higher prices. Syrups, coffees, teas, and spices were in good request at yesterday's quotations. No change occurred in the dry goods market. Business was quiet, with prices steady and firm. In the butter and cheese markets there was considerable trading, and former quotations were well sustained all around. Bagging was in light request at the quoted prices. Coal was firm at the late advance. The fish trade was reported satisfactorily active, and prices were generally firm. No. 1 mackerel were 25c per half-barrel higher, with which exception quotations were without change. Hay was quiet. Hides were dull and weak. Leather ruled steady. A very satisfactory business was transacted in lumber to-day, former prices being sustained. The price of common brick has again receded to $12.00 per m, caused by the large surplus in the hands of manufacturers and the falling off in demand, as the season advances. Cooperage rules quiet and steady. Tin, copper, iron, &c., were active, and prices unchanged. Wool is in better demand East, and the market a shade firmer. Hops are in fair request among brewers for immediate consumption. Salt active and firm at present rates. Seeds were very quiet and without quotable change. Potatoes in liberal supply and choice varieties in demand. Apples were in good request and firmer; car lots range from $2.00@2.40; sales from store, $2.00@3.00 per brl. Other fruits continue to meet with a good inquiry at previous prices.

Highwines were in good request and firm, at the prices of yesterday, New York being quoted stronger, though quiet. Sales were reported of 300 brls at 89c per gallon.

Lake freights were less active, and 1c higher to Buffalo, carriers insisting on the advance, while the number of shippers who were willing to pay it was relatively few. Rates to lower lake ports were quoted unchanged. A total of ten charters was reported, which will carry out 75,000 bu wheat, 35,000 bu corn, 23,000 bu rye, and 45,000 bu barley. Rates were 13c on corn, and 14c on wheat to Buffalo. Corn was taken to Oswego at 18½c.

Provisions were dull, with little change in prices. The continued mild weather causes the supply of hogs to be light, and the packers to remain idle; hence the makers of new product are not anxious to sell, while buyers are unwilling to take hold except at further concessions. Old mess pork is unchanged, and was apparently active, sale of a large lot for shipment being reported. New [illegible] inactive, with no change except an easier feeling in seller January. Lard was dull and steady, with a little more firmness for March delivery. Meats were weaker on old, and unchanged on new, with very little inquiry. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, old held at $15.00; new pork, $14.00@14.25; do, seller December, $12.62½@12.75; do, seller January, $12.50@12.62½; do, seller February, nominal; do, seller March, $12.60; do, seller April, $12.80@12.85. Lard, cash, 7⅝@7¾c for new; do, seller December, 7⅝c; do, seller January, 7⅝c; do, seller February, 7½c; do, seller March, 7¾@7⅞c; dry salted shoulders, 5@5¼c; short ribs, 9½c; other descriptions entirely nominal. Sweet pickled hams, 11½@12c, and green hams firm at 8¼@8⅜c for present delivery, 8¼@8½c seller November; 8@8¼c seller December. Green shoulders 4½@4¾c; do, short ribs, 6¾@7c. Meats 15 to 20 days in salt, quotable at 5c for shoulders; 8c for short ribs, and 8¼@8⅜c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller December, quoted at 4¼@4⅜c. English meats, for delivery in December and January, 6¾@6⅞c for Cumberlands; 8¼c for short ribs, or long clear; 7c for short clear; 8¼@8⅜c for long cut hams; breakfast bacon, 11@12c, and bacon hams, 16@18c, all packed. Mess beef, $8.00@8.50; extra mess do, $9.00@10.00; beef hams, $26.00. City tallow, 8@8¼c; grease quotable at 5½@6¼. Sales were reported of 1,065 brls old mess pork at $15.00; 100 brls new mess ordinary pork at $13.75; 25 tcs new lard at 7⅜c; 150 boxes shoulders, delivered in January, at 4⅝c; 30,000 lbs short ribs, 10 to 12 days old, delivered Nov. 10, at 7¼c; 1,100 pcs green hams (average 15 lbs), at 8¼c; 50 brls extra mess beef at $10.00; 50 brls mess beef at $8.50; 200 brls city packer's tallow at 8½c; 100 brls country do at 8c.

Flour was dull and steady. There was a moderate demand for the better grades of spring extras, for local use, but little or no shipping demand. Buckwheat flour was dull and easier; bran firm. Sales were reported of 25 brls white winter extras (Cambria Star) at $9.37½; 200 brls spring extras (Big Loaf) at $6.75; 200 brls do (Oriental) at $6.75; 200 brls do (Glory) at $6.50; 100 do at $7.00; 550 brls on private terms; 100 brls superfines at $4.60; 100 do at $4.50; 25 brls buckwheat (Jackman's) at $7.25; 50 brls do (Early Riser) at $7.00; 15 brls do at $6.75; 50 brls do at $6.50; 50 brls corn meal (Smith's) at $2.25. Total, 1,765 brls. Also 30 tons bran at $12.00 delivered; 40 tons at $10.00 on track; 20 tons corn meal at $13.50@14.00; 10 tons middlings at $10.00.

Wheat was rather more active, and somewhat irregular, at an average advance of 1c per bu. on yesterday's range of prices. New York was reported steady, and the decline on canal (Erie) and Ocean freights more than compensated, for the extra demand by carriers on the lakes. This made our market firm, though the shipping demand did not amount to much, and was principally for the lower grades. There was a better inquiry from the short interest for this month, many of whom have held off hitherto in the belief that large receipts, and 20c lake freights would reduce the market here to $1.00 by the close of October. They now find that it still bears up, and decided to buy to-day in such numbers as to cause an advance. Holders were not so anxious to sell as heretofore, many of them thinking it probable that the market will be still stronger to-morrow. Seller the month opened at $1.08, and advanced to $1.08½ at the close. Seller November sold at $1.06¾@1.07¼, closing at $1.07¼. Seller December sold at $1.07@1.07⅜, closing at $1.07¼. Seller the year sold at $1.06½@1.07¼. No. 1 spring closed at $1.14 for regular. No. 2 spring closed at $1.08½; No. 3 do at 95½c; and rejected do at 83c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 1 spring at $1.16; 16,400 bu No. 2 spring at $1.08½; 107,800 bu do at $1.08¼; 15,000 bu do at $1.08¾; 10,600 bu do at $1.08; 22,800 bu No. 3 spring at 96c; 6,800 bu do at 95½c; 8,800 bu do at 95c; 21,200 bu rejected spring at 83c. Total, 210,600 bu.

Corn was dull and steady at about the same range as yesterday, being principally active in the way of settlement of options for this month and November, and dragged heavily through a great part of the session, though New York was quoted firmer, and freights were slightly in favor of shippers, as in the case of wheat. Buyers and sellers were ⅛c apart most of the time, but the market, for cash lots, gradually worked firmer toward the close, when New York was reported "better." Seller the month opened at 30⅛c and closed at 30¼c. Strictly fresh receipts closed firm at 30¼c bid, and 31c asked. Seller November opened at 30⅜c, declined ⅛c, and closed at 30⅜@30½c. Seller December sold at 30⅝@30¾c. Rejected closed at 29¼c. Cash sales were reported of 5,600 bu No. 2 at 30¼c; 18,800 bu do at 30⅜c; 12,800 bu do at 30⅛c; 115,800 bu do at 30¼c; 10,000 bu do at 30⅜c; 15,000 bu do 30⅜c; 4,000 bu rejected at 29¼c; 5,600 bu No. 2 at 31¼c afloat. Total, 187,600 bu.

Oats were less active, at about the same average as yesterday, being firmer on spot, and easier on the deferred options. New York was quoted firmer, and our receipts were only moderate, which facts brought out a little better demand from the local feed trade, while those who had November responsibilities were generally anxious to get them out of the way. There was little demand for shipment. Regular, or seller the month, was slow at 20¼c. Strictly fresh receipts closed firm at 20⅝c bid. Seller November sold at 20¾@21c; and December was nominal at 21⅝@22c. Rejected averaged ¼@½c higher but more irregular. Cash sales were reported of 4,200 bu No. 2 at 21c; 31,200 bu do at 20⅝c; 5,000 bu do at 20½c; 1,200 bu rejected at 17¼c; 1,200 bu do at 17½c; 4,800 bu do at 17c; 600 bu do at 16½c. Total, 48,800 bu.

Rye was quiet and ½c higher, owing to light offerings, in the face of a rather brisk demand. Sales were reported of 2,800 bu No. 2 at 51c (strictly fresh receipts); and 400 bu rejected at 46c.

Barley was in good demand, but averaged ½c lower than yesterday, owing to a very dull feeling at the opening, and free offerings by parties who expected there would be no inquiry. Then shippers entered the market, and prices strengthened, closing steady, with scarcely any speculative trading through the entire session. No. 2 closed at 62½c in ordinary houses, or seller the month, and at 63c in Armour, Dole & Co.'s Elevator. No. 3 closed at about 49c in ordinary houses. Seller November sold at 60½@61½c, closing at the outside. Cash sales were reported of 7,600 bu No. 2 at 63c; 13,600 bu do at 62½c; 52,200 bu do at 62¼c; 10,000 bu do at 62c; 800 bu do at 61½c; 1,600 bu No. 3 at 50c; 4,400 bu do at 49c; 1,600 bu do at 48½c; 1,600 bu do at 48c; 400 bu rejected at 40c; 3,600 bu do at 39c; 3,600 bu do at 38½c; 800 bu do at 38c; 400 bu by sample at 80c; 400 bu do at 77c; 1,200 bu do at 75c; 400 bu do at 70c; 400 bu do at 68c; 400 bu do at 62½c; 400 bu do at 62c; 400 bu do at 55c; 400 bu do at 53c; 400 bu do at 50c. Total, 106,600 bu.

PETROLEUM.

Peter Wright & Son, of Philadelphia, write as follows:

In the regions petroleum has remained steady, at about former prices. The thirty days stoppage ends on the 27th of this month, and, on the following day, work will most likely be resumed, it being the general opinion now that the rumor of another thirty days' suspension does not deserve much credence. Great anxiety is manifested by those interested to see whether the stoppage has injured the wells in any way. In those districts which have been worked for some time, it is very much feared that many of the wells will be found to be overrun with water, but there is much less apprehension expressed about those more recently sunk on improved principles, and properly cased. Owing to the present large and steady reduction of stocks in the oil regions, it is reasonable to expect that the next returns will necessarily be more accurate than those hitherto issued, and there are fair grounds for supposing that, as no adequate allowance seems, so far, to have been made for the accumulation of B. S. or heavy oil at the bottom of the tanks, and quite useless for refining purposes, it may be found that, for some time past, stocks have been considerably over-estimated. According to latest advices from the Creek, we quote Upper Creek, $3.90@3.92½; Lower Creek, $4.00@4.05; Parker's Landing, $4.00@4.05. For Philadelphia delivery, we call bulk, 12¾c, and in barrels, 18¼c; without any export business to report.

	Brls.
Stock now here in warehouses	8,365
Benzine	1,684
Quantity on board vessels now in port not yet cleared	3,000
Total	13,049

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was active and firmer, closing at $1.08¾, seller the month; $1.07⅝@1.07¾, seller November, and $1.07¼ seller December. Corn was quiet and steady, closing at 30⅜c seller the month, and 30⅝@30¾c seller November. One charter was taken for corn to Oswego at 19c, and one for wheat to Buffalo at 14c. Provisions were inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 30.

ALCOHOL—Was fairly active at $1.78@1.85 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—There was no visible change in the market. Eastern dealers are largely supplied, and only a light home demand exists. Prices rule steady, and range as follows: $40.00@50.00 per ton for common; $70.00@90.00 for fair; $100.00@120.00 for choice; and $140.00@150.00 for choice hurl.

BUTTER—A good business was doing in this market, and prices ruled steady and unchanged. The stocks are steadily augmenting, but as yet the accumulation is not so large as to cause uneasiness on the part of holders, and full prices are being asked. We repeat our quotations as follows: Strictly choice dairy, 25@26c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 9@15c.

BAGGING—Remains unchanged. Grain bags were in limited request only, but burlaps and gunnies were in good demand. Following are the quotations: Stark, 36½c; Ludlow, 35½c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 32½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 26c; wool sacks, 70c.

BEANS—Very few strictly choice beans are offered. Common and medium grades are plenty and dull. Choice hand-picked navies, $2.50@2.75; common and fair medium, $1.50@2.50. Sales include 20 sacks at $2.00; 80 sacks at $1.50@1.75.

BUILDING MATERIALS—We note a decline in common brick to $12.00 per m, caused chiefly by the falling off in the demand, which leaves a large surplus in the hands of the manufacturers. Other materials fairly active and unchanged. We quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.10; lime, $1.25@1.35 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $12.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del; Milwaukee, $33.00, del; Racine, $30.00 del; Hinsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet, for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x12	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 18x24	9.00	16.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	17.00
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 28x40	14.00	24.00
30x38 to 30x44	15.00	22.50
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
30x50 to 32x52		29.00
32x54 to 34x56		34.00
34x58 to 34x60		38.00
36x60 to 40x60		40.00

CHEESE—Nothing new was developed in connection with this market. A steady fair movement is witnessed, and prices rule steady and uniform, as follows: New York factory, 15@16c; Ohio factory, 13½@14½c; Western factory, 9@14½c.

COAL—Prices were quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote: Lehigh lump, $12.00; Lehigh prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.50@11.00; Erie, $10.00@10.50; Briar Hill, $10.00@10.50; Walnut Hill, $10.00@10.50; Blossburg, $9.50@10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.50; Indiana, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

COOPERAGE—There were no new features to notice under this head. Pork barrels and lard tierces are in light demand only. We note an advance in flour, hoop, and pork and tierce poles. We continue to quote: Pork barrels, $1.50@1.55; lard tierces, $1.60@1.65; whiskey barrels, $2.15@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 8@9c ¥ set; flour hoop poles, $15.00@20.00 ¥ m; pork and tierce poles, $35.00@40.00 ¥ m; whiskey barrel staves, $23@27.00 ¥ m.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Continue to meet with an excellent demand. Pears quotable at $3.25@4.50; grapes, 25@30c. Sales include: 100 bxs pears at $4.00@4.50; 50 bxs do (Vicar) at $3.50; 25 bxs Muscat grapes (20 lbs) at 25c.

EGGS—A good demand prevailed for eggs in carriers at 22@24c; lime and pickled in large supply and dull at 18@20c. Sales include 90 cases at 24c; 175 pkgs at 23c; 1,000 doz at 22c.

FEATHERS—A fair inquiry existed both on local and shipping account. Prime live geese quotable at 65@70c; mixed, 25@50c, according to quality.

FISH—An advance of 25c per ½ brl in No. 1 shore mackerel was the only change noted in the fish market to-day. The demand, both for lake and saltwater descriptions, was fair, and the annexed quotations were well sustained: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00@10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1, shore, kits, 1.75@1.80; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Only a fair amount of trading was done in this class of goods, and values were nominally unchanged. We repeat our list, as follows: Dates, 8@9c; figs, drums, 14@15c; do new, 16@17c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes, 8@9c; French do, 11@11½c; raisins, old, $2.25@2.30; raisins, new, $2.80@2.90; blackberries, new, 11½@12c; raspberries, 35@37c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 19@19½c; peaches, halves, 6½@7c; do, mixed, 5@6½c; Zante currants, 7½@8c; apples, Southern, new, 5@6½c; do, Western, 7@7½c; Michigan, 8½@9c. Nuts—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 22c; English walnuts, 14@15c; Naples walnuts, 18@20c; Brazils, 14@15c; Pecans, 10@12½c; African peanuts, 7c; Wilmington peanuts, 8c; Tennessee peanuts, 8c; chestnuts, per bu, $6.50@7.00.

GAME—Was in moderate request, with prices a shade weaker. Sales include 10 doz. prairie chickens at $4.00@4.25; 19 doz. quail at $2.50; 10 doz. at $2.25; 12 doz. mallard ducks at $2.75@3.00; 5 doz. small ducks at $1.75@2.00; 10 saddles venison at 13@15c ¥ lb.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples were in demand and firmer; choice winter varieties being $2.50@3.00 from store. Grapes and quinces in fair request. Cranberries moderately active at $10.00@12.00 per brl for cultivated; $8.00@9.00 for wild. Sales include 2 cars apples at $2.25; 1 at $2.15; 2 at $2.00; 120 brls at $2.25@2.50; 150 brls at $1.50@2.00; 8 brls quinces at $10.00; 20 brls do at $8.00@9.00; 50 cases Catawba grapes at $3.75@4.00; 12 cases Isabella at $3.50@3.75; 40 brls cranberries at $10.00@11.50; 25 brls wild at $9.00.

GROCERIES—Trade was reported quiet to-day, the demand being chiefly in the shape of mail orders, and sugars, coffees, spices, and syrups being the articles principally inquired for. Prices were generally firm, rice being an exception, it being quoted a ¼c lower all around. Sugars were again strong, and in choice brown and molasses sugars an advance of ¼c is noted. Choice coffees, syrups, and candles were firm. We quote:

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Java No. 2, 23½@24c; fancy Rio, 22½@23½c; choice do, 22¼@22½c; prime Rio, 21½@21¾c; good do, 20½@21c; common do, 19½@19¾c; Singapore, 23¼@23½c; Costa Rico, 23@23½c; Maricaibo, 22½@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20@20½c; Stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Carolina, 9@9½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14½@14¾c; crushed and powdered, 13⅝@13¾c; granulated, 13⅛@13⅜c; A, standard, 13@13⅛c; do No. 2, 12⅞@13c; B, 12½@12¾c; extra C, 12⅛@12½c; C, No. 2, 12¼@12½c; yellow C, 11½@11¾c; choice brown, 11⅞@11⅜c; prime do, 10⅞@11c; fair do, 10¼@10⅝c; choice molasses sugar, 11@11½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 60@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 5¾@6¼c; German mottled, 7¼@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@5c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6¼@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@8c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—This market was again quoted quiet, without appreciable change in values, dealers offering the following prices: ON TRACK—New timothy, beater pressed, $16.50@17.50; do loose pressed, $15.00@17.00; new prairie, pressed, $10.50@11.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@11.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—No improvement was noticeable in the general features of the hide market. The demand was of the most limited character, local tanners being virtually out of the market, while purchases of Eastern buyers were restricted to supplying immediate wants. Stocks are still "piling up," and a decline seems imminent. We quote: Green butchers' 7½c; green salted, cured, heavy, 10½@10¾c; do light, 11@11½c; cured, 9½@10½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@60c; damaged, damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 1 per cent off.

HOPS—The receipts are ample, there being only a light local demand. Hops are reported higher East. We continue to quote at 15@30c for Wisconsin; 23@30c for Eastern.

HONEY—In reasonably fair demand, with few offerings of choice comb. Fair grades quotable at 24@26c; strained and inferior honey dull at 16@20c; New York quoted at 30@35c.

IRON AND STEEL—Are in continued good demand, and without essential change in prices:

Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@ 7c	rates
Bar iron	5 4-10@ 5 5-10	rates
Heavy band	5 4-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Light band	5 4-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Hoop	5 4-10@ 6 6-10	rates
Oval	5 4-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Round and square	5 4-10@	rates
Half oval and half round	5 4-10@	rates
Russian iron, perfect	22	
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	21	
Sheet iron	7½ @	rates
Norway nail rods	9 @ 9½	rates
German plow steel	11 @12½	rates
Bessemer plow steel	19¾ @13¾	rates
Spring and plow steel	11 @12	rates

LEATHER—Dealers report a steady fair inquiry for domestic and imported stock, and the feeling developed was one of firmness. We repeat our quotations of yesterday:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 38@ 40
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ¥ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ¥ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	80@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ¥ ft	27@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ¥ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	24@ 25
Collar, ¥ ft	19@ 22
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	33@ 35
Rough upper, heavy	30@ 32
Rough upper, damaged	26@ 28
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 35
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	33@ 36
"B. A." sole	30@ 35

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 43
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.35@ 2.00
French calf, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LEMONS—Were in the usual demand; the offerings are light, but adequate for present wants. We quote French at $8.50@9.00; Malagas, $7.50@8.00; new oranges, $4.00 per 100.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—There are no changes to notice; all articles mentioned continue to meet with a good inquiry at the following range of prices:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.50; do, 12x12, $16.00; do, 14x20, $16.50; do, roofing, IC, $14.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 46c; bar, 47c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11¼c; half casks, 11½c; less quantity, 12¼c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 45c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—A fair demand prevails at $6.12½@6.25 as a basis. Quotations range as follows: 10d per keg, $6.12½@6.25; 8d do, $6.37½@6.55; 10d to 60d, do, $6.25@6.75; 4d do $6.82½@7.00; 3d do, $7.62½@7.75; do 3d, fine, $9.00@9.12½; 2d do, $9.37½@9.50; clinch, $8.50@8.62½. 12½ off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—A fair amount of business was transacted for the season. Prices are steady and unchanged, as follows:

Manilla rope, ¥ lb	$ 18	@ 19
Sisal rope, ¥ lb	16	@ 17
Hemp sash cord, ¥ lb	20	@ 23
Marline, ¥ lb	20	@ 23
Tarred rope, ¥ lb	17	@ 19
Oakum, ¥ bale	5.00	@6.25
Pitch, ¥ brl	6.00	@7.00
Tar, ¥ brl	6.00	@6.50

OILS—Prices underwent no material change, though lard oil was weak and on fair orders the quotations were freely shaded. Carbon remains firm. Linseed, whale, sperm and other descriptions rule steady. We report our list as follows: Carbon, 27½@28c; Carbon, water white, 31c; extra lard oil, strictly winter, 85c; do, ice-pressed, 78c; do, current make, 75c; No. 1, 73c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 85@87c; do boiled, 90@92c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90@95c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 72@73c.

PAINTS, COLORS AND PUTTY—We quote:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Vieille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.50
English Ven. red	4.50
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@ 4.25
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4 c

POULTRY—The receipts were liberal and demand fair. Chickens quotable at $2.00@3.50; turkeys, 10@11c, geese, $10.00@12.00. Sales include 10 coops mixed chickens at $3.00@3.25; 20 coops at $2.50@2.75; 12 coops turkeys at 10@11c; 4 coops geese at $12.00; 8 coops ducks at $3.50.

PEAS—In fair request at $1.50 per bu for green and $1.40 for white.

POTATOES—Offerings are large and prices a shade easier; white and mixed potatoes very dull at 25@30c in car lots. Sales include 1 car peach blows at 32c, delivered; 12 cars do at 30c, delivered; 2 at 35c, delivered; 1 car peach at 35c, on track; 1 car Early Rose at 45c, delivered; 1 car white at 25c; 1 do at 20c, on track.

SWEET POTATOES—Are in moderate request at $3.50@4.00 for Jerseys; $3.00@3.25 for Southern Illinois. Sales include 40 brls at $3.00; 100 do at $3.15; 75 do at $3.25.

SALT—A good steady demand prevailed, and the market ruled strong at last week's advance. We quote: Onondaga fine, $2.25; Saginaw fine, $2.25; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; ordinary coarse, $2.25; dairy, without bags, $3.00; do, with bags, $4.00; ground solar, $2.25; Ashton dairy, per bag, $5.00; ground alum, $2.25.

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS—Trade continues active, previous prices being generally adhered to. We quote:

FOUR PANEL DOORS, RAISED PANELS BOTH SIDES.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	$2.50
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

1 3-16	2x6 by 6x6	2.25
1 3-16	2x8 by 6x8	2.50
1 3-8	2x6 by 6x6	2.35
1 3-8	2x8 by 6x8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3¼ by 3x9⅝	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x8	57c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	54c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

Discount of 15@25 per cent from list.

SEEDS—The market was quiet, and prices unchanged. Prime timothy steady at $3.00; flax a shade firmer at $1.52@1.55. Sales comprise 21 bags timothy at $2.85; 12 bags do at $2.75; 10 sacks clover at $5.10; 2 sacks at $5.00; 40 bags prime flax at $1.55; 15 bags do at $1.52; 5 bags do at $1.50; 64 sacks millet at 70c.

TEAS—Business was fair at the annexed quotations: Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.05@1.20; superfine to fine old hyson, 80c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice $1.10@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.05.

TOBACCO—No change was developed in the tobacco market. A fair amount of trading was done at the subjoined prices:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 35@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

WOOD—Remains firm at the late advance. Stocks are unusually light for this season of the year, and present high prices will undoubtedly be sustained: Beech, $13.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $14.50@15.00; slabs, $8.00—delivered.

WOOL—A healthier tone seems to prevade the market, owing to an increasing demand at the East. Prices are a shade stronger for coarse grades, otherwise without quotable change:

Tub, choice, extra	55@60c
Tub, common	50@55c
Fleece, XX, good condition, light	50@55c
Fleece, XX, bad condition, heavy	45@50c
Fleece, X, good condition, light	45@50c
Fleece, X, bad condition, heavy	38@40c
Fleece, medium, good condition, light	45@50c
Fleece, coarse, light, and clean	38@40c
Fleece, coarse, light, and dingy	35@40c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	28@35c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse	28@33c
Super, pulled	40@45c
Extra, pulled	40@45c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 30.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,238	3,405	589
Tuesday	3,345	3,790	1,217
Wednesday	1,392	4,032	767
Total	8,975	11,227	2,573
Same time last week	7,295	26,664	4,658
Week before last	8,593	35,615	3,446

Following are the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	668	3,429	190
Tuesday	210	2,394	202
Total	878	5,823	392

CATTLE—The aggregate of sales was somewhat larger than on either of the preceding days of the week, and the prevalent feeling was a trifle firmer, but trade, after all, was far from being active, and the general market cannot be said to have undergone any important change for the better. The light receipts had the effect to partially restore the confidence of buyers, and all classes operated with rather more freedom, but the wants of the trade were not of that urgent character that would justify holders in insisting upon any advance in prices, and, save in a few isolated cases, no advance was gained. The supply on sale was large, the number of State cattle in the pens falling little below 5,000, and as the offerings were mainly of the poorer sorts, such as cows, half-fattened steers, and Texas cattle, holders were only too glad of an opportunity to realize, even at the low prices current earlier in the week. There were no extra beeves on sale, and values are of course simply nominal. The few car loads of choice steers offered, found buyers at $5.75@6.00—the outside quotation being obtained by Gregory, Strader & Co. for 45 head, averaging 1,313 lbs. With perhaps a half dozen exceptions, nothing fetched over $5.00, while the great bulk of the transfers were at prices ranging downward from $4.00. Packers, feeders, city butchers, and shippers were in the market, and between these interests some 2,500 head taken. Stock steers were in good request, and numerous sales were reported—chiefly at $3.25@4.00 for medium to good thrifty lots of from 850 to 1,050 lbs average. The market for this class of stock may be quoted steady, at $2.60@2.75 for thin rough lots of from 700 to 800 lbs average; at $3.00@3.25 for medium grades averaging from 800 to 900 lbs, and at $3.50@4.00 for fair to good grades averaging from 900 to 1,050 lbs. Veal calves were in demand at $3.50@5.50, according to quality.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.40@6.60
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.65@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.60@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.50
Texas Cattle—Through droves	1.75@3.00
Texas Cattle—Northern wintered	3.25@4.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
236	Texas cattle	748	2.50
36	fleshy steers	1,138	4.50
41	Texas steers	902	3.20
14	stock steers	898	3.50
16	cows	840	2.87½
15	stockers	1,035	3.75
18	stockers	1,034	3.50
22	Texas cattle	817	2.50
44	Texas cattle	800	3.30
73	Texas cattle	759	2.87½
72	Texas cattle	749	2.60
24	Texas cattle	756	3.25
111	Texas cattle	796	2.60
34	Texas cattle	1,152	3.87½
17	stockers	1,068	4.25
45	choice steers	1,313	6.00
30	stock steers	1,018	3.65
81	choice steers	1,358	5.75
84	Texas steers	943	3.15
115	Texas steers	1,118	3.50
25	good steers	1,160	5.50
25	Texas cattle	982	3.50
18	Texas cattle	1,028	2.00
54	Texas cattle	1,033	3.05
53	Texas cattle	1,071	3.05
11	fair steers	1,223	5.00
32	choice steers	1,310	5.75
32	fair steers	1,227	5.15
14	good steers	1,186	5.50
93	Texas cattle	1,005	3.12½
16	good steers	1,242	5.45
18	stock steers	905	3.35
108	Texas cattle	918	2.75
10	cows	1,020	2.62½
52	good steers	1,154	5.40
19	cows	1,044	3.37½
18	Texas cattle	1,110	3.50
181	Texas cattle	1,024	2.75
107	Texas cattle	897	2.50

HOGS—The receipts of hogs since Saturday have been 11,227, against 26,664 for the same period last week, and 35,615 week before last. Owing to the meager receipts of the past three days, sellers have been enabled to work up prices to the extent of 25@30c per 100 lbs, an advance of 10@15c having been established to-day. The effect of this "spring" in the market will undoubtedly be to induce largely increased receipts toward the close of the present and during the ensuing week, and a return to the low prices current at the close of last week will be the almost inevitable result. Certain commission men (with whom, by the by, it is a custom under similar circumstances) have been sending telegrams all over the West, advising countrymen of the advance in prices, and telling them to "send in the hogs." This advice will, in a majority of instances, be followed, and consequently a majority of the shippers who may reach this market next week, will in all probability meet with losses. The market opened fairly active this morning, and continued so throughout, or until the middle of the afternoon, by which time the pens were empty. Sales were reported at $4.20@4.75 for common coarse mixed to choice assorted lots, though most of the transfers were within the range of $4.40@4.65. Transactions embrace the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
55	238	$4.40	62	222	$4.65	98	213	$4.65
55	244	4.60	50	289	4.60	98	273	4.35
53	252	4.40	59	256	4.50	40	261	4.50
41	276	4.65	34	280	4.40	56	278	4.55
42	311	4.65	38	253	4.60	47	284	4.50
48	200	4.65	73	229	4.75	49	248	4.25
45	271	4.60	53	293	4.50	50	281	4.25

SHEEP—Prices for this description of stock were low and unsatisfactory, most of the day's sales being effected at $3.25@4.00. Local buyers were the only operators, and trading was slow at $3.00@3.50 for common; at $3.75@4.00 for medium; and at $4.25@4.50 for good to choice. The supply was light and about all sold. The market closed steady.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
201	91	[illegible]	178	73	$3.25
106	89	4.00	97	89	3.95
101	85	3.90	98	91	4.12½
160	90	3.80			

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.

Vessels were in good demand, and rates unchanged, as follows:

Manistee	$5.00@
Muskegon	4.00@
Green Bay	5.75@6.00
Whitehall	4.75@5.00
Oconto	5.00@6.00
Grand River	4.00@4.50
Menominee	4.50@5.00
Ludington	4.75@
Pentwater	4.00@4.50
Grand Haven	4.25@4.50
Alpena	5.00@
Two Rivers	3.50@4.00
Saumico	5.00@

The receipts and shipments for the past 24 hours, ending at 7 o'clock this morning, were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, m	6,278	1,958
Shingles, m	1,200	1,867
Lath, m	422	326

Corresponding figures same date last year:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, m	4,448	1,667
Shingles, m	4,158	2,455
Lath, m	634	91

LUMBER AFLOAT—There were but few buyers in attendance at the sales docks, and the movement, as for several weeks past, was of a local character. In joist and scantling prices declined about 35c; common boards and strips, were quoted a trifle lower. Mill run lumber was easier, though the decline was of course smaller than on the more common grades, as the receipts were considerably lighter. "A" common shingles sold at $3.00 or $3.10, according to quality. Lath and pickets were steady, at a trifle lower than the heretofore published sales. Country buyers were in fair attendance, their demand being chiefly fencing and building material. A great effort has been made by the sellers, the past week, to conceal the condition of the market from the public, and only two firms had the pluck to record their sales in the sales book; as usual, during this week, there were no sales recorded yesterday.

The offerings were fair, and prices still exhibited a tendency to decline, closing as follows:

Good to choice mill-run lumber	$16.50@19.50
Common strips and boards	13.50@16.00
Common mixed lumber	11.50@12.50
Joist and scantling	10.00@11.50
Shingles	3.00@ 3.10
Lath	2.25
Pickets	7.75@ 8.50

AT THE YARDS—A fair average business was done at the yards yesterday, but both city and country buyers were in light attendance. Choice grades were in good request, and, as the rest of this week, building material, such as scantling, joists, and boards, was mainly inquired for. No new features were developed, and prices were moderately easy, as follows:

First and second clear	$48.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	32.00@35.00
Common boards	16.00@18.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	16.00@18.00
Fencing	16.00@17.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet	15.00@20.00
Shingles—sawed A, ¥ m	3.50@ 3.75
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	15.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.50@ 4.00

ON TRACK—Shingles were in fair demand at the annexed prices:

No. 1 sawed	$1.50 @2.00
A' or Star	3.37½

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	15.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	20.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6 in. grooved and matched	75.00
Axels	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00

WHITEWOOD.

Box boards	$35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	10.00@15.00

LUMBERING—The Bay City *Journal* furnishes the following estimate of the probable number of feet of logs that will be cut during the coming winter, by the parties mentioned:

Westover & Culver	3,000,000
D. Culver & Bros.	3,000,000
S. H. Webster & Bro.	5,000,000
L. L. Culger & Co.	2,000,000
Chas. Westner & Co.	6,000,000
Chapman & Carney	5,000,000
Taylor & Moulthrop	3,000,000
Geo. W. Hotchkiss	4,000,000
Chapman, Laforge & Co.	7,000,000
Keystone Co.	15,000,000
E. C. Litchfield	10,000,000
H. W. Sage & Co.	25,000,000

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ... Oct. 30.

Schr M. McVea, Muskegon, 185 m lumber.
Prop Merchant, Erie, 400 bars railroad iron, and sundries.
Prop Colorado, Buffalo, 697 bars railroad iron, 20 tons spiegle iron, and sundries.
Prop Potomac, Buffalo, 1,198 bars railroad iron, 9 bu potatoes, and sundries.
Prop Jay Gould, Buffalo, 2,600 brls salt.
Schr Kitty Grant, Saugatuck, 75 m lumber.
Schr Advance, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Mary L. Higgie, Buffalo, 100 tons railroad iron.
Schr Mary L. Higgie, Cheboygan, 253 m lumber.
Schr Caledonia, South Haven, 33 cords wood.
Scow Blue Bell, Green Bay, 90 m lumber, 300 m shingles.
Bark Harvey Bissell, Alpena, 400 m lumber, 125 m lath.
Schr Philo Scoville, Buffalo, 500 tons coal.
Schr Ketchum, Sag Bay, 1,190 cedar posts.
Schr S. J. Kimball, Cleveland, 486 tons coal.
Schr Major N. H. Ferry, White Lake, 75 m lumber, 480 m shingles, 25 m lath.
Schr John Webber, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr J. Bigler, Bay City, 280 m lumber.
Schr Minnie Muller, Manistee, 152 m lumber.
Schr Taylor, Cleveland, 510 tons coal.
Schr Atlanta, Menominee, 140 m lumber, 200 m lath.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Wm. Jones, Grand Haven, 125 m lumber.
Scow Bowens, White Lake, 100 m lumber.
Schr North Star, Pentwater, 125 m lumber.
Schr M. Thompson, Muskegon, 155 m lumber.
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Scow South Haven, South Haven, 70 m lumber, 30 m timber.
Schr Hamilton, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Schr Express, Manistique, 200 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Schr C. Hibbard, Pentwater, 125 cds wood.
Schr Despatch, Sturgeon Bay, 160 m lumber.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, 120 m lumber.
Schr Groton, Duncan City, 400 pcs pine timber.
Schr Petrel, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr M. Fillmore, Kingston, 100 tons pig iron.
Schr M. Fillmore, Oconto, 200 m lumber, 500 m lath.
Schr Ella Ellinwood, White Lake, 165 m lumber.
Schr Lizzie Doak, Benton Harbor, 65 m lumber.
Barge Mars, Ludington, 180 m lumber, 50 m pcs lath.

CLEARED ... Oct. 30.

Prop Europe, Montreal, 16,260 bu wheat.
Prop Arizona, Erie, 12,000 bu wheat, 10,000 bu corn.
Schr Alpena, Muskegon, 15 … and sundries.
Prop Jay Gould, Buffalo, … flour, 38 bdls broomcorn, … and sundries.
Prop City of Fremont, Buffalo, …
Prop City of Fremont, Port Huron, …
Prop City of Fremont, Mackinac, … pork, and sundries.
Prop Nebraska, Buffalo, 16,000 bu … barley, 700 sks flax seed.
Prop Potomac, Buffalo, 20,000 bu … wheat, 112 bales broomcorn.
Prop M. Groh, Manistee, 25 brls beef, …
Prop Acadia, Parry Sound, 2,700 bu … corn, 1,440 bu oats, 75 brls … brls buckwheat flour.
Schr White Cloud, Oswego, 14,000 bu …
Schr Jamaica, Oswego, 18,000 bu corn.
Schr J. Scarth, Prescott, 19,440 bu …
Bark J. G. Masten, Buffalo, 40,000 bu …
Schr Ketchum, Sturgeon River, 20 brls … pork, 5 brls beef, 500 bu oats.
Schr Perry Hannah, Buffalo, 14,100 bu …
Schr Mears, Buffalo, 22,000 bu wheat.
Schr Coral, Duck Lake, 3,945 bu … 45 brls flour, 10 brls beef, 4 … dries.
Schr Dick Somers, Buffalo, 32,000 bu …
Schr Monticello, Ogdensburg, 22,000 …
Schr E. Kautez, Buffalo, 17,000 …
Schr Hattie Wells, Buffalo, 19,000 bu …
Schr Blue Belle, Escanaba, 4,800 bu …
Schr J. Dresden, Frankfort, … dries.
Prop Merchant, Erie, 13,160 bu wheat, …
Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, 24,000 bu … flour, 89 bales broomcorn, …
Schr Racine, Masonville, 2,000 bu … brls salt, and sundries.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, 100 bu … dried.
Barge Venus, Ludington, 200 bu …
Bark John Breden, Oswego, 20,000 bu …

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Vessels … and Buffalo rates 1c higher … for wheat and 13c for corn. … lower lake rates unchanged. … ters were: To Cleveland—Schr … 13. To Buffalo—Prop Mayflower, … bian and Yankee Blade, wheat … Oneida, barley at 13c; schr … schr L. M. Higgie, rye at 13c; … Mitchell, barley at 13½c; A. O. … on p. t.; schr John Webber, wheat … Washington, price to be fixed …

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 29.—The downward … cy in grain freights has been checked … day are firm at 13c and 13c for wheat … and Oswego. Charters: To Buffalo … Arizona and J. Fisk, barley; Empire … Colorado, wheat on through rate.

DETROIT, Oct. 28.—Grain vessels … supply, but there is not much demand … Coarse freights are offering … and rates for them continue firm … charter of the schr Corsican, wheat to … at 15c.

MARINE ITEMS.

Wind—from the southeast, …

—The sailors are on a strike again … day will satisfy them.

—There is a great demand for … Buffalo, as well as in this port.

—Despatches from Sanilac, on Lake Huron, announce a heavy gale in that region.

—A body was recently washed ashore … Sable, which was buried by the Coroner … Hirst. On the man's left hand between thumb and finger, was a star, and on the arm the letters "J. U. N., 18…," were … into the skin with blue ink.

—The steam barge Holland was, by … water and by pretty strong pulling, … day before yesterday morning. She … Detroit in the afternoon. Although … freely it is not thought that her cargo … tained any damage. About 200 bu … was thrown overboard, while a considerable quantity was put on board a lighter. … will go immediately into dry dock … pairs.

—The harbor at Goderich, Ont., for which the Dominion Government a year or two since … ed a large sum to make it a place of … vessels in times of great peril, is, according to information strictly reliable from that place, going to destruction. The contractors for … the new harbor have made but little … ment, while in the meantime the old … has become sadly dilapidated. Some … warehouses are in danger of being … the lake, and in short it is by no means a … place for any of our … weather, as was formerly the case.

—The northeast gale has … Erie, and nearly the entire fleet reported … er-bound at the islands the middle of last … remain there yet. Captain Goldsmith, … steamer Jay Cooke, reports at Kelley's … the steam barges Sanilac, Colin Campbell, … barges, Lady Franklin and barge, … ers, and numerous sail craft. The … Rocket, which came via North Passage, … seeing a forest of masts in Pidgeon Bay, … which were reported there a week ago. … lays to the westward of this continues a … fore reported.

—The highway leading into Green Bay, through which a large number of steamers … vessels are continually passing, is one of the most dangerous localities bordering on the … Scarcely a week passes without a … greater or less magnitude is recorded … shipping at this point. The channel is … atively blockaded by numerous … known as Grave, Poverty, Summer, … Plum Rock, and other islands … dangerous shoals unseen, and by … known. The Whale's Back is also laid down … the charts, on which the loss to the shipping … within a short period past has been … great, not to mention more or less loss … On several of these islands good lights have been established for the guidance of the … though in thick and foggy weather they are of little available. The Whale's Back lies … water, and is by far the most dangerous … others.

—The following list of disasters which occurred during the late storm has been prepared … first published in the Milwaukee *Wisconsin* … includes 5 propellers, 1 tug, 2 barks, 1 … schooners, 18 scows, 19 barges and other … to hear from. The list of vessels totally … is as follows: Propellers Galena, Detroit, … Advance; bark Hutcher Boy; brig … zuma; schooners B. R. Lummis, White … Neshoto, Corsair, Summit, … Lydia Case, Rapid, Matthew McNair, … mond, George J. Whitney; scows Nel… Hirondelle, Granville, Ada; barges Belle, … H. Drake, Table Rock, Hunter, Iron City, … atic. The following were stranded or … rescued: Propellers Equinox, Benton, … Laurie; steamer Jay Cooke; bark … King; schooners Cecelia, Dan Newhall, … Booth, York State, H. C. Heg, Morning … C. Roberts, Fisher, A. H. Moss, David Dall, … tle Belle, Rebecca, Exchange, L. Van Val… burg, Sweepstakes, Yankee Blade, W. H. … James Norris, Annette Davis, Nimrod, … Chambers, Fayette Brown, Southwest, … Ottawa, H. R. Rathbun, Hattie … Ardent, Pierrepont, Ferret, Gorge Barker, … color, O. Shaw, Narragansett, Mary Nall; … Agnes, Neil Cochrane, Cherubusco, … Wakeup, Fenton, C. C. Butts, Ino, … Mary Ellen, Rush, D. Baker, Sea Bird, … coln; barges Globe, Kenosha, Saginaw, … Treat, Harvest Belle, Detroit, Wyoming, … rine, Colorado. The total loss of life …

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

White Star Line

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.

OCEANIC, CELTIC, … ATLANTIC, BALTIC, …

6,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, state rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.

Or to the White Star Line Office, … Chicago. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Established in 1840. Steam between

NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York. … Scotia … Oct. 30 … Java … Nov. 6 … Calabria … Nov. 13 … From New York. … Algeria … Parthia … Olympus …

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage $80, $100, and $130 gold. Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin passage … view and Berths selected.

Steerage Passage, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway. P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 72 South Market-st., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAPANESE MERMAID

A great curiosity. Can be seen at the store of the

GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO.,

116 West Washington-st.

… CALIFORNIA TRAGEDY.

… Brother-in-Law Was Shot … —Letter from the Victim …

From the Sonoma Democrat, Oct. 19.

… examination before Justice McGee, … Fox, the defendant, gave the following evidence:

… age is 33 years; born in Mississippi … California since 1857. Know Guthrie … ; he married my sister. Saw him on … morning at half-past 10 o'clock. … ago the children were awarded to me by … Court, Judge Langdon on the bench … both father and mother, were al… to visit them at reasonable times, and … anything they liked upon them. I took … to my mother's place. He visited them … on Sunday. I then bought a lot … for them and their … a house … in order that they might go to school … these three months, I concluded … not the place for my sister and children … My counsel advised me not to let … inside of the house, because it … obstacle in the way of gaining her d… My brother and I then rented the Guerne … and vineyard, and while moving, he kid… two of the children. I took them from … order of the Court, and the Judge said … was the line of contempt as a man … to. He then visited them at the … place. On one Sunday the mother and … children were at my mother's place, … two miles distant, on a visit, and he came … and started with the children to take … back to the Guerne place. I followed … and told him not to take them to the … place, for they would bother Mrs. … without their mother or me with … He then cursed me, and drew his pistol … then stopped with the children. Shortly … he sued out a writ for the children, … he had no pistol on the occasion, … I could have proved to the Court by the … of the children. … would be best for me to absent myself … the place when Guthrie came, as we could … agree, which made Guthrie think I was … of him. I did not think at that time that … would harm me. The Sunday before the … Fair I found him there; he accosted … a rude manner, and said, "Sam, what are … and Jane going to do about this matter?" I … "We are going to take a true course … concerning it." He then said, "I am going … have them two boys and as many of the … as I want to go with me, or kill the last one … of you." I said to him "not to be ex… Jane loved the children as much as … This took place in the corral. Then I … to think my life was in danger, and sister … me on my guard, for he had threatened … her. The Sunday after this the children … expecting him, and I went away, and met … on the road, going to the place, with a shot… near Zane's place. He did not speak to me. … him again next Sunday, coming away from … with a shot-gun. Next Sunday I told … children to tell their pa not to feed his horse … my hay. Asked them if they told him, and … said they had, and he told them that he did … care a d—; he would do as he pleased. … before last, just as I was going away, he … and shortly afterward my neighbor, Cli… came up and I asked him to get down and … the sweet wine. Said he would stop a min… Went with Clinger into the house, and … the children were not dressed, we con… to sit on the porch. Guthrie came up … Fanny and walked into the house, with his … on his pistol … him, but he went in. And then he … outside and said to me, "Name your game, … cowardly cur." I had no weapon, so I sat … made no move. Then went inside with … Clinger. My sister came in much excited … Mr. Clinger left I got on my horse and … around the ranch about two hours, and met … going away, on my return. I then got … and concluded that I would have a talk … him. Two weeks before I had gotten Zane's … from mother's place, but I had no shot … for shot. I concluded to stop him at the … and have a talk, and tell him that the District Court was near at hand, and that he and … would know who should have the children. … Sunday I saw him coming, picked up the … which was at the head of the bed, in a shed … the wine cellar. I walked to the gate, and … entered the gate of the little corral, I said: … stop; I want to talk with you." He … stop. He jerked his glove, threw his … to grasp his pistol, and I fired. I aimed to … square in front, but he wheeled his … and I struck him a little to one side. And … was the last of Washington Guthrie. I … on my horse. The first one I met was … I said to her, "I have shot that man … " I then called to Mr. Fusier, and told … that I had shot Guthrie, and for him to go … I then left the place.

JUDGE M'GEE'S DECISION.

… preliminary examinations like this it is not … expected that the same strictness in form … a decision as would be necessary as … of a jury will be required. It is my … upon an examination like this to weigh care… the circumstances, and if from them it ap… to my mind that if the same facts were … submitted to a jury they would be warranted in … the defendant guilty, to hold him to … And if it does not so appear, I consid… my duty to discharge him. … the situation of the parties to this un… affair, from the character of the de… and from the nature of the threats … the defendant by deceased communi… to defendant, and from the circumstances … killing on last Sunday, I am forced to the … conclusion, as everyone must be who … heard this testimony, that the defendant be… and that he had a right to believe, that … deceased intended to take his life; that he … conscientiously upon that belief, and killed … unfortunate man in necessary self-defence, … excused. I think no jury under the sun … convict him of murder. I therefore order … discharge.

LETTER FROM WASH. GUTHRIE TO HIS WIFE.

SANTA ROSA, Sept. 25, 1872.

… JANE: I once more scratch you a few … I do feel sorry and sad over what is fast … reaching. Next month is court, and I do … dread over the result of it, for to do even the … that can be done it will be a hard task … To think of the one that I once … and whom I promised to love and cherish, … with a voice so loud and clear, prom… to love and obey me—the voice I so often … when I am left so sad and lonely. How … I was when I made you that promise. … did I think that we would ever be in as … a struggle as we are now—even our lives … valued as nothing to us if we, either of us, … the battle. How can you think of the … and think of the one you know loved you, … with his stout arm was willing to protect … and only a little difference at home should … the cause of some dear lives being lost! Now … is no telling where this will stop, unless … stop it. If we don't stop it, you might see … one sweltering in blood, or you may have … pleasure of seeing the old form that you … admired, lying low on the ground; never … his devilish old eye to behold you any more. … will only have some of the little ones … some of his features, or some of his hate… to remind you of the past. Now … never offer you my hand to return any … as you so positively denied it; but I want … and see you Sunday, and if you will do … is right with me I will never lay a straw in … way; will stay away and not bother you any … and will help you all I can. Now don't … home, and say you had to go, for if you do … I'll take it for granted that you won't do … and I will have to act accordingly. … I don't want to do what I will have to do. … stay at home and be a good girl, and you … will never be sorry for it. It is no use to talk … what you will do in two years; I may be … in that time, and the sooner this is settled … better it will be for all of us. Let us not … to break one another down; let us look … and help each other to get reinstated … You may fall in love with me again—no … and then you won't like me to have such … character. From one that is alone and … Good by, Jenny. I long to be with … but … is my fate.

… Peculiar to Underground Railways.

… underground railroads are subject to some … dangers. During a heavy rain one of … stations of the London Metropolitan road … so much water that the fires of an ap… engine were put out. The switches … work, the telegraph gave out, an ex… train was coming, and there was really … danger. A new engine was fast… by means of a chain to the … but failed to pull it out. During … time the passengers were unable … the cars on account of the depth and … the torrent. A panic seized the railway … and despair the passengers, many … fainting. By great efforts a few passen… were removed when up came the express, … by a shout of apprehension by all who … the scene. But fortunately the water … gone far enough down the tunnel, the cou… raised a wave before it, and the fires … engine were put out too. It approached … within five feet of the cars before it.

—The benevolent gentleman who for the last … three years has been sending his checks … $500 to the various public institutions of … has again made his appearance. His

Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, ... and sundries.
Prop Jay Gould, Buffalo, ... flour, 83 bdls broomcorn, ... and sundries.
Prop City of Fremont, Buffalo, ...
Prop City of Fremont, Port Huron, ...
Prop City of Fremont, Mackinac, ... pork, and sundries.
Prop Nebraska, Buffalo, 16,000 bu wheat, ... barley, 700 sks flax seed.
Prop Potomac, Buffalo, 20,000 bu ... wheat, 112 bales broomcorn.
Prop M. Groh, Manistee, 25 brls beef, ...
Prop Acadia, Parry Sound, 2,000 bu ... corn, 4,642 bu oats, 75 brls pork, ... brls buckwheat flour.
Schr White Cloud, Oswego, 14,000 bu corn.
Schr Jamaica, Oswego, 19,000 bu corn.
Schr J. Scarth, Prescott, 19,640 bu wheat.
Bark J. G. Masten, Buffalo, 40,000 bu ...
Schr Ketchum, Sturgeon River, 20 brls ... pork, 5 brls beef, 800 bu oats.
Schr Perry Hannah, Buffalo, 14,000 bu corn.
Schr Mears, Buffalo, 22,000 bu wheat.
Schr Coral, Duck Lake, 3,348 bu oats, ... 45 brls flour, 10 brls beef, 4 brls pork, ... dries.
Schr Dick Somers, Buffalo, 22,000 bu corn.
Schr Monticello, Ogdensburgh, 21,100 bu corn.
Schr E. Kauter, Buffalo, 17,500 bu corn.
Schr Hattie Wells, Buffalo, 19,300 bu corn.
Schr Blue Belle, Escanaba, 4,600 bu oats, ...
Schr J. Dresden, Frankfort, 24 tubs butter, ... dries.
Prop Merchant, Erie, 13,150 bu wheat.
Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, 24,000 bu corn, ... flour, 39 bales broomcorn.
Schr Racine, Masonville, 2,000 bu oats, ... brls salt, and sundries.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, 100 brls salt, ... dries.
Barge Venus, Ludington, 200 bu oats, ...
Bark John Breden, Oswego, 20,000 bu corn.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Vessels in fair demand and Buffalo rates 1c higher. Quotations: for wheat and 13c for corn. New England and lower lake rates unchanged. The reported charters were: To Cleveland—Schr Jura, ... 18. To Buffalo—Prop Mayflower, schrs Columbian and Yankee Blade, wheat at 14c; ... Oneida, barley at 13c; schr Ætna, corn at ...; schr L. M. Higgie, rye at 13c; schr ... Mitchell, barley at 13½c; A. O. Hanson, ... on p. t.; schr John Webber, wheat from ... Washington, price to be fixed to-morrow.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 29.—The downward tendency in grain freights has been checked, and to-day are firm at 13c and 19c for wheat to Buffalo and Oswego. Charters: To Buffalo—... Arizona and J. Fisk, barley; Empire State, ... Colorado, wheat on through rate.

DETROIT, Oct. 28.—Grain vessels are in light supply, but there is not much demand for them. Coarse freights are offering in large quantities, and rates for them continue firm. We learn of a charter of the schr Corsican, wheat to ... at 15c.

MARINE ITEMS.

Wind—from the southeast, cloudy.

—The sailors are on a strike again; $4.00 a day will satisfy them.

—There is a great demand for vessels at Buffalo, as well as in this port.

—Despatches from Sarnia, on Lake Huron, announce a heavy gale in that region.

—A body was recently washed ashore at ... Sable, which was buried by the Coroner, ... Hirst. On the man's left hand, between the thumb and finger, was a star, and on the ... arm the letters "J. U. N., 1845," were pricked into the skin with blue ink.

—The steam barge Holland was, by a ... water and by pretty strong pulling, got ... day before yesterday morning. She arrived at Detroit in the afternoon. Although ... freely it is not thought that her cargo has sustained any damage. About 200 bushels of ... was thrown overboard, while a considerable quantity was put on board a lighter. The ... will go immediately into dry dock for repairs.

—The harbor at Goderich, Ont., for which the Dominion Government a year or two since voted a large sum to make it a place of shelter for vessels in times of great peril, is, according to information strictly reliable from that place, going to destruction. The contractors for the new harbor have made but little advance, while in the meantime the old ... has become sadly dilapidated. Some of the warehouses are in danger of being washed into the lake, and in short it is by no means a place for any of our shipping ... rather, as was formerly the case.

—The northeast gale has not abated on ... and nearly the entire fleet reported ... bound at the islands the middle of last ... remain there yet. Captain Goldsmith, of the steamer Jay Cooke, reports at Kelley's ... the steam barges Sanilac, Colin Campbell, ... barges, Lady Franklin and barge, besides ... and numerous sail craft. The ... which came via North Passage, reports ... a forest of masts in Pidgeon Bay, ... which were reported there a week ago. ... to the westward of this continue as ...

—The highway leading into Green Bay, through which a large number of steamers and vessels are continually passing, is one of the most dangerous localities bordering on the lakes. Rarely a week passes without a disaster of greater or less magnitude is recorded to shipping at that point. The channel is completely blockaded by numerous islands, known as Grave, Poverty, Summer, ... Rock, and other islands, besides dangerous shoals unseen, and by many ... The Whale's Back is also laid down on charts, on which the loss to the shipping in a short period past has been fearful, not to mention more or less loss of life. Several of these islands good lights ... established for the guidance of the mariner ... in thick and foggy weather they are not available. The Whale's Back lies ... and is by far the most dangerous of ...

The following list of disasters which occurred during the late storm has been prepared and published in the Milwaukee Wisconsin. ... 5 propellers, 1 tug, 2 barks, 1 brig, ... 13 scows, 19 barges and others, ... The list of vessels totally ... as follows: Propellers Galena, Detroit, ...; bark Butcher Boy; brig ...; schooners B. R. Lummis, White ..., Corsair, Summit, ... Case, Rapid, Matthew McNair, R. A. ..., George J. Whitney; scows Ned ..., ... Idelle, Granville, Ada; barges Baltic, ... Lake, Table Rock, Hunter, Iron City, ... The following were stranded or sunk ...: Propellers Equinox, Benton, ...; steamer Jay Cooke; bark James ...; schooners Cecelia, Dan Newhall, ... York State, H. C. Heg, Morning Star, ... Fisher, A. H. Moss, David Dall, ... Rebecca, Exchange, L. Van Valkenburg, Sweepstakes, Yankee Blade, W. H. ..., Norris, Annette Davis, Nimrod, Annie ..., Fayette Brown, Southwest, ..., H. B. Rathbun, Hattie Johnson, Pierrepont, Ferret, George Barber, ... Shaw, Narragansett, Mary Nall; ... Nell Cochrane, Cherubusco, ..., Fenton, C. C. Butts, Ino, ..., Rush, D. Baker, Sea Bird, A. ..., Barges Globe, Kenosha, Saginaw, ..., Harvest Belle, Detroit, Wyoming, ..., Colorado. The total loss of life foots up ...

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

White Star Line.

...K AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.
CELTIC, REPUBLIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
... burden—5,000 ... each. Sailing from New York SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. ... accommodations for all classes unrivalled, ... safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, ... least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers. ... Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. ... wishing to send for friends from the old country ... steerage prepaid certificates. ... booked to or from all parts of America, ... Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, ... Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and information, apply at the Company's offices, ... Broadway, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, General Agent, White Star Line Offices, ... South Market-st. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

...ARD MAIL LINE.

Established in 1840. Steam between
...ORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York. ... Oct. 30 ... Algeria ... Nov. 6 ... Parthia ... Nov. 13 ... Olympus ...
And from Boston every Tuesday.
Cabin Passage $80, $100, and $130 gold. ... at greatly reduced rates. ... Cabin plans at ... view and Berths selected.
Steerage Passage, $30, currency. ... booked to and from all parts of Europe at ... Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and ... Bills of Lading for merchandise to and ... issued in connection with Lake Shore ... Railway. P. H. DU VERNET, ... Agent, 72 South Market-st., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...NESE MERMAID !

...riosity. Can be seen at the store of the
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO.,
... West Washington-st.

A CALIFORNIA TRAGEDY.

A Brother-in-Law Was Shot—Letter from the Victim to His Wife.

From the Sonoma Democrat, Oct. 19.

At the examination before Justice McGee, at Santa Rosa, the defendant, gave the following evidence:

My age is 33 years; born in Mississippi; ... California since 1857. Knew Guthrie ...; he married my sister. Saw him on ... at half-past 10 o'clock. Ten ... the children were awarded to me by the Court, Judge Langdon on the bench. ... both father and mother, were allowed to see them at reasonable times, and ... they liked upon them. I took ... to my mother's place. He visited them ... Sunday. I then bought a lot ... of George Hood, and ... house for them and their ... in order that they might go to school ... there three months, I concluded ... the place for my sister and children. ... advised me not to let ... inside of the house, because it ... in the way of gaining her di... brother and I then rented the Guerne vineyard, and while moving he kid... of the children. I took them from ... of the Court, and the Judge said ... under the line of contempt as a man ... to. He then visited them at the ... On one Sunday the mother and children were at my mother's place, ... miles distant, on a visit, and he came and started with the children to take ... to the Guerne place. I followed ... and told him not to take them to the place, for they would bother Mrs. ... without their mother or me with ... He then cursed me, and drew his pistol. ... stopped with the children. Shortly ... he sued out a writ for the children, ... he had no pistol on the occasion, ... I could have moved to the Court by the ... of the children. The Court advised ... it would be best for me to absent myself ... the place when Guthrie came, as we could ... agree, which made Guthrie think I was ... of him. I did not think at that time that he would harm me. The Sunday before the ... Fair I found him there; he accosted me in a rude manner, and said, "Sam, what are you and Jane going to do about this matter?" I ... "We are going to take a true course ... concerning it." He then said, "I am going to have them two boys and as many of the ... I want to go with me, or kill the last son ... of you." I said to him "not to be ... Jane loved the children as much as ..." This took place in the corral. Then I ... think my life was in danger, and sister ... me on my guard, for he had threatened ... The Sunday after this the children ... expecting him, and I went away, and met ... the road, going to the place, with a shotgun ... Zane's place. He did not speak to me. ... again next Sunday, coming away from ... with a shot-gun. Next Sunday I told ... children to tell their pa not to feed his horse ... Asked them if they told him, and ... they had, and he told them that he did ... care a d—; he would do as he pleased." ... before last, just as I was going away, he ..., and shortly afterward my neighbor, Clinger, came up and I asked him to get down and ... the sweet wine. Said he would stop a minute. Went with Clinger into the house, and ... the children were not dressed, we concluded to sit on the porch. Guthrie came up ... Fanny and walked into the house, with his pistol ... but he went in. And then he ... outside and said to me, "Name your game, ... coward-ly cur." I had no weapon, so I sat ... and made no move. Then went inside with Clinger. My sister came in much excited. ... Mr. Clinger left I got on my horse and ... around the ranch about two hours, and met ... going away, on my return. I then got ..., and concluded that I would have a talk ... him. Two weeks before I had gotten Zane's ... from mother's place, but I had no shot ... for shot. I concluded to stop him at the ... and have a talk, and tell him that the Dis... Court was near at hand, and that he and ... would know who should have the children. Sunday I saw him coming, picked up the ... which was at the head of the bed, in a shed ... the wine cellar. I walked to the gate, and entered the gate of the little corral, I said: "... stop; I want to talk with you." He ... stop. He jerked his glove, threw his hand to grasp his pistol, and I fired. I aimed to ... him square in front, but he wheeled his ... and I struck him a little to one side. And ... was the last of Washington Guthrie. I ... on my horse. The first one I met was ..., I said to her, "I have shot that man ..." I then called to Mr. Fusier, and told ... that I had shot Guthrie, and for him to go ... I then left the place.

JUDGE M'GEE'S DECISION.

... preliminary examinations like this it is not ... expected that the same strictness in form ... decision as would be necessary in ... of a jury will be required. It is my custom ... an examination like this to weigh carefully ... the circumstances, and if from them it appears to my mind that if the same facts were submitted to a jury they would be warranted in finding the defendant guilty, to hold him to ... And if it does not so appear, I consider ... duty to discharge him.

... the situation of the parties to this unfortunate affair, from the character of the deceased, and from the nature of the threats ... the defendant by deceased, communicated to defendant, and from the circumstances ... killing on last Sunday, I am forced to the ... conclusion, as everyone must be who ... the testimony, that the defendant believed, and that he had a right to believe, that ... deceased intended to take his life; that he ... conscientiously upon that belief, and killed ... unfortunate man in necessary self-defence, ... I think no jury under the sun ... convict him of murder. I therefore order ... discharge.

LETTER FROM WASH. GUTHRIE TO HIS WIFE.

SANTA ROSA, Sept. 25, 1872.

... JANE: I once more scratch you a few ... I do feel sorry and sad over what is fast ... reaching. Next month is court, and I do ... over the result of it, for to do even the ... that can be done it will be a hard task ... To think of the one that I once ... and whom I promised to love and cherish, ... with a voice so loud and clear, promising to love and obey me—the voice I so often ... when I am left so sad and lonely. How ... I was when I made you that promise. ... did I think that we would ever be in as ... a struggle as we are now—even our lives ... as nothing to us if we, either of us, ... the battle. How can you think of the ... and think of the one you know loved you, ... with his stout arm was willing to protect ... and only a little difference at home should ... cause of some dear lives being lost! Now ... is no telling where this will stop, unless ... If we don't stop it, you might see ... one weltering in blood, or you may have ... pleasure of seeing the old form that you ... admired, lying low on the ground; never ... his devilish old eye to behold you any more. ... will only have some of the little ones ... some of his features, or some of his hateful ways to remind you of the past. Now ... never offer you my hand to return any ... you so positively denied it; but I want ... and see you Sunday, and if you will do ... right with me I will never lay a straw in ... will stay away and not bother you any ... will help you all I can. Now don't ... home, and say you had to go, for if you do ... take it for granted that you won't do ... and I will have to act accordingly. ... don't want to do what I will have to do. ... home and be a good girl, and you ... sorry for it. It is no use to talk ... will do in two years; I may be ... and the sooner this is settled ... for all of us. Let us not ... another down; let us look ... each other to get reinstated ... may fall in love with me again—no ... you won't like me to have such ... From one that is alone and ... Good by, Jenny. I long to be with ... is my fate.

...Peculiar to Underground Railways.

... railroads are subject to some ... dangers. During a heavy rain one of ... of the London Metropolitan road ... much water that the fires of an approaching engine were put out. The switches ... work, the telegraph gave out, an express ... was coming, and there was really ... danger. A new engine was fastened by means of a chain to the ... but failed to pull it out. During ... the passengers were unable ... cars on account of the depth and ... torrent. A panic seized the railway ... despair the passengers, many ... By great efforts a few passengers ... removed when up came the express. ... shout of apprehension by all who ... the scene. But fortunately the water ... far enough down the tunnel, the comers ... wave before it, and the fires ... engine were put out too. It approached ... feet of the cars before it ...

... Government gentleman who for the last ... three years has been sending his checks ... to the various public institutions of ... has again made his appearance. His donations are always for $5,000,—no more and no less,—and always under different initials. He seems trying to exhaust the variations of the alphabet. He has already given upward of a million dollars, and nobody has the slightest idea who he is.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Burnett's Unrivalled Cologne (all sizes), Cocoaine, etc., for sale at STREHL'S Prescription Store, 50 West Madison-st., corner Clinton.

Like the Electric Telegraph Centaur Liniment has been a long time coming,—but what a work it is now doing. The halt and lame, sore and wounded, are literally throwing away their crutches. Rheumatism and stiff joints are banished, and dumb beasts cry out for joy. One trial tells the story, and explains the whole thing.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. This splendid hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—ONE OR TWO OUT-side lots, to be paid by building this fall or winter. Address care J. B. STRONG, P. O. Box ..., city.

WANTED—NEAR UNION PARK—HALF A dozen good houses and lots worth from $3,000 to $6,000. I have one customer that will give $5,000 cash for a house and lot that pleases him. I want bargains, and not that kind of property that has for the past six months carried half a dozen old weather-beaten boards, placed in the market at double its true value. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 120 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL PARTIES ARE RELYING on me to find them some property in or near the city as investments; owners will do well to send me description of property for sale; no charge unless sale is effected. HENRY F. GEORGE, 39 Clark-st.

WANTED—A BARGAIN IN REAL ESTATE FOR a cash customer. Outside preferred. J. H. BISSELL, 49 Bryan Block.

WANTED—TO BUY OR LEASE, ONE CORNER lot, situated on the West Side, outside the fire limits, between Carpenter and Rucker-sts. Address WM. C. GOLDSMITH, 77 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—AT A BARGAIN, 100 FEET OR LESS unimproved, on Cottage Grove-av., between Douglas-place and Egan-av. Give location and price to have attention. B. GROSSMAN, Room 11, 151 Monroe-st.

WANTED—WE HAVE CUSTOMERS FOR ACRE property not too remote from the parks and city limits; must be cheap. Owners please send description soon. KESLER BROS., No. 5 Nevada Block.

WANTED—TO BUY—A SMALL, COMFORTABLE house with a little land adjoining, and some fruit, within 50, 75, or 100 miles of Chicago, and not over 1 mile from a railroad station; in vicinity of lake shore preferred. Price must not exceed $800, which will be cash. Address CONN, 673 West Monroe-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 80 ACRES, AND ONE of 160 acres; good land, and all under cultivation, in Illinois, three hours' ride from Chicago; prices low and terms easy; will exchange for other property. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—TEN LOTS IN TWO RIVERS, WIS., good for shipyard. Inquire of JOHN A. GERLACH, 612 Vliet-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

FOR SALE—ILLINOIS FARMS FOR SALE OR trade for city property, improved or unimproved. We have one of 1,300 acres; 100 timber, 1,000 into crops this year. Choice farm, 3 miles to depot. Can give long time; no incumbrance. Would sell stock, tools, etc. Now is your time. Inquire at 146 East Madison-st., Room 15.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

47 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—GOOD ACCOMMODAtions for two gentlemen with day board. Day boarders accommodated.

52 SOUTH WOOD-ST., CORNER MADISON—2 furnished rooms with or without board.

74 HONORE-ST.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM WITH alcove, unfurnished, for gentleman and wife; also furnished room for two gentlemen, with or without board.

76 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—GOOD BOARD AND nice rooms at $5.00 per week; day board, $3.50.

83 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—2 NICELY FURNISHED rooms for single gentlemen, with first-class board; all modern improvements.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—SEVERAL very pleasant unfurnished rooms, with first-class board at very reasonable terms. A fine chance for winter's house for young married people. Brick barn to rent.

179 WEST ADAMS-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent with board, to four gentlemen or gentlemen and wives, in a private family; no other boarders.

188 WEST JACKSON-ST., NEAR HALSTED-ST.—Good location; modern improvements; large and small rooms, well furnished.

229 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO FRONT furnished rooms to rent, with board. Also a few day boarders wanted.

262 WARREN-AV.—WANTED, A GENTLEMAN and wife to take an unfurnished room, and two young men to take a furnished room, with board.

298 WEST HARRISON-ST.—TO RENT, A LARGE front room, unfurnished, with board, to gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms, with or without board. Location good, and house new, with all modern improvements.

335 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A SINGLE ROOM to rent, with board, for a gentleman.

358 RANDOLPH-ST., NEAR ANN—A NICELY furnished front chamber for two gentlemen; also, a single room. Breakfast and 6 o'clock dinner. $5.50 per week, each.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND suite of pleasant unfurnished front rooms, with large closet, one block west of Union Park.

557 FULTON-ST.—RESPECTABLE PERSONS ... and board ...

590 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—FOUR OR FIVE first-class boarders can have good accommodations and pleasant home, in private family; marble front house, with all modern improvements.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—One furnished and one unfurnished suite, with board. Location and accommodations the best in the city.

695 WEST MADISON-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT parlor bedroom and closet on second floor (south front), also nicely furnished back parlor for gentlemen and wives, fire and light included, with first-class board; only a few boarders kept. Also four pleasant rooms, furnished single or double, for gentlemen. Quiet house and home comforts at reasonable rates. Reference required and given.

CENTRAL HOUSE, NO. 223 SOUTH HALSTED-ST. Transients $1.50 per day. Room also for permanent boarders on moderate terms.

ONE FRONT ROOM, WITH BOARD, IN PRIVATE family, near Hoyne and Madison-st. cars; reference required. Inquire at store, 738 West Madison-st., corner Lincoln.

WEBER HOUSE—166 WEST LAKE-ST., FIRST-class board at from $4 to $6 per week; day board, $3; transient, $2.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE—First-class board, with room, $5 to $6 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board, for two or three gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

528 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO PLEASANT FURnished single rooms with first-class board. But few boarders.

541 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms. Board next door.

751 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED room for two single gentlemen, with first-class table; day-boarders accommodated; references required.

754 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms, with first-class board; references exchanged.

694 WABASH-AV.—A SINGLE FRONT ROOM with board. Reference required. Accommodations first-class.

927 MICHIGAN-AV.—A DESIRABLE FURnished room to rent, with first-class board, for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Also good barn.

1057 INDIANA-AV., CORNER TWENTY-THIRD-st.—Two or three genteel boarders can be accommodated with pleasant rooms.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD. Also, a few table boarders can be accommodated.

North Side.

217 ILLINOIS-ST., BETWEEN STATE AND Dearborn—To rent, with or without board, rooms, all sizes, furnished or unfurnished.

Country.

AT ENGLEWOOD—TWO PERSONS CAN FIND board in private family, where there are no other boarders. Address W 11, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, IN THE VICINITY of Halsted and Taylor-sts. Address, stating terms, K 54, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR A YOUNG LADY, IN A QUIET family. South Side preferred. Address S, care Carrier 68.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, ON ONE OF the avenues, pleasant rooms and board for three ladies and two little boys. Address R 75, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITH UNfurnished room, for gentleman and wife, on West Side, east of Union Park. Address T 84, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO., Nos. 87 and 89 Clark-st., opposite Court House: A valuable place on Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st., with encumbrances, for good unencumbered property. Also, a fine place at Lake Forest, for city property; will assume some encumbrance. Also a new house and large lot at Maywood, for which unimproved city property will be taken as first payment.

TO EXCHANGE—25X110 ON WABASH-AV., AND Thirty-eighth-st., for cottage and lot on West Side, worth $4,000. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—WANTED, CITY PROPERTY IN exchange for a fine fruit farm in South Illinois. Address POMONO, Tribune office.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK—1,000,000 COMMON RED; 80,000 WHITE pressed, for sale at low figures, by DUNNE & SCANLAN, Iron Clad office, 184 East Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—OLD BRICK. WILL THE MAN WHO wanted to buy the brick on the corner of Rush and Superior-sts. call again at Room 79 Bryan Block.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS—75,000 feet dry maple flooring and all kinds of hard wood lumber for sale. Call or address OGLESBEE & MATTINGLY, corner Canal and Eighteenth-sts.

WANTED—BIDS FOR FURNISHING IRON SHUTters for Nos. 60, 62, 56, and 58 Wabash-av. H. McKAY, 60 and 62 Wabash-av.

327,000 COMMON RED BRICK FOR SALE at the best price they will bring in cash. Sample at 127 LaSalle-st., Room 6.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—TO PRINTERS—SECOND-HAND cases, stands, rules, leads, type, etc., at 15 Canal-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS—80 NEAR FULLERton-av., between city limits and Boulevard, $900 per lot.
... lots in Holstein, near Milwaukee-av.
... lots in Brookline, near junction.
... acres, at $2,000 per acre, at Brookline.
Lots near Hyde Park depot, from $20 to $30 per foot.
... lots near Brighton, cheap.
... lots on Burnside-st., near Fiftieth-st., $600 each; one-fourth cash; great bargains.
ULRICH & BOND, 311 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—30x80 FEET ON WASHINGTON-ST., near Clark.
30x120 feet on South Water-st., near Wabash-av.
30x76 feet on Dearborn, near Lake-st.
30x80 feet corner Lake and Wells-sts.
30x106 feet on Wells, north of Taylor-st.
100x100 feet on northeast corner Wells and Ontario-sts.
50x100 feet on West Randolph, corner Peoria-st.
Cottages and lots Nos. 7, 9, 11, 13 and 15 North Peoria.
All choice city property; easy terms; sold to close up an estate.
J. B. WALLER, Executor, 220 State-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, MARBLE front house, with modern improvements, fronting upon Ellis Park. Also, house and lot upon West Jackson-st., near Morgan. Must be sold. Title perfect; abstract to date. F. H. LONG, Nos. 138 and 140 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON FRANKLIN-ST., 60X80 FEET, between Lake and Randolph, east front; only $475 per front foot. Greatest bargain offered in this market. Also, some acre property. Ashland-av. and Forty-second-st. Title perfect; abstract to date. F. H. LONG, Nos. 138 and 140 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON EASY TERMS. 50 feet on Wabash-av., near Douglas-av. 72 feet on Wabash-av., near Thirty-eighth-st. BARKER & WAIT, 40 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO., NOS. 87 and 89 Clark-st., opposite Court House. ... Large house and lot, 40x117 feet to wide alley, on Thirtieth-st. and Michigan-av., $15,000. House with all modern improvements, and deep lot, on Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st., $16,000. Good house and deep lot, near Jefferson Park, $7,500. Also, other city and suburban residences.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE ON LONG TIME; monthly payments; on Thirty-second, just east of Wallace-st. Apply to FRED F. FISHER, 142 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down; 5 years, 8 per cent. No agency business. ALBERT CRANE, 573 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, 162X120 FEET SOUTHeast corner of South Park-av. and Thirty-first-st.; terms to suit. Inquire at 126 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, HOUSE AND LOT, 10 rooms; $500 cash, balance in monthly payments. Inquire on premises, corner of Western-av. and Polk-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND COTTAGES, BY F. & M. CAMPBELL, 166 East Madison-st., Room 15, varying from $1,000 to $25,000 each, containing from 4 to 20 rooms.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS FOR INVESTMENT OR for residence on Ashland-av., corner Douglas-place; price low and terms very easy. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE ACRE PROPERTY ON Vincennes-av., corner Forty-third-st.; a splendid investment. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE LOTS ON Egan-av. and Oakwood Boulevard, at low prices and on remarkably easy terms. This very desirable property is immediately adjacent to the city limits, and has every advantage that could be desired for either residence purposes or for investment. It may with confidence be asserted that there is no property south of the city limits more certain to advance rapidly and largely beyond present prices than this. The title is perfect. The property lies between Vincennes-av. and South Park boulevard, is high, dry, and beautiful, and need only be seen to be appreciated. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE HOUSE WITH LOT on Erie-st., between Robey and Hoyne. Terms easy. S. M. MILLARD, 125 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR COTTAGES ON SECOND-ST. and West Erie-st., cheap, and on easy terms. KEELER, PLATT & JUDSON, 43 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, NEW TWO-STORY and basement brick house, 10 rooms, modern improvements; easy terms. Inquire of owner, A. E. AUSTIN, 325 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST COTTAGE AND LOT on the South Side, 6 nice rooms; one block from horse cars; easy payments. KESLER BROS., Room 5 Nevada Block, Franklin and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—50X125 FT. ON LAKE-ST., BETWEEN Wood and Lincoln; cheap. J. H. KEELER, 225 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—$3,000—A FURNISHED HOUSE OF 10 rooms, with favorable lease, in good location, or house can be bought without furniture. Apply on premises, 220 South Peoria-st.

FOR SALE—... BIG BARGAIN, EASY TERMS, ... highest ... old city limits. Warranty deed and abstract furnished on making first payment. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 126 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR TO TEN LOTS SPLENDIDLY located for manufacturing purposes, or coal and wood yard, adjoining the Northwestern Railway, east of Western-av., offered at great bargain for one week only. BOWEN, KING & CO., 15 Centre-av.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house on Warren-av., near Oakley-st.; a great bargain. AYRES & EOFF, 541 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—3 LOTS ON JACKSON-ST., EAST OF Centre-av., very choice.
3 lots on Paulina-st., north of Van Buren.
50 feet corner Union Park-place and Washington-av.
60 feet on Fulton-st., east of Ashland-av., at a bargain.
MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., CORNER THIRTY-second-st., 100x190 feet, at a great bargain. Will cut splendidly for residences fronting both on Wabash-av. and Thirty-second-st. AYRES & EOFF, 541 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OCTAGON MARBLE HOUSE, WITH bay window; $13,000; ... cash, and 1 and 2 years; bargain; Prairie-av. S. MEARS, 104 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$3,000 AND $1,800—TWO 12-ROOM dwellings on 10 years' leased ground, $100 per year. Possession at once, on Green and Peoria-st. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$6,000—... WEST LAKE-ST., 25X120, and 10-room dwelling; possession now. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 14 rooms, brick foundation; all modern improvements, ... east front, on May-st., between Washington and ... 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FULTON AND ST. JOHN'S PLACE. Lot 48x125 feet, northeast corner of Fulton and St. John's Place. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—JACKSON-ST.—FRAME COTTAGE house of 6 rooms, and lot, south front, on Jackson-st., near Throop. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—$3,500—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 812 Arnold-st., just south of Thirty-fifth-st. (Douglas place), at only $1,500 on easy terms, if taken this week; a bargain. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—$23,000—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 416 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.; 3-story and basement marble front, brick barn, &c.; very easy terms; immediate possession; small cash payment. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BY E. C. COLE & CO., 138 LASALLE-st., Room 2, Otis Block—Cheap—
Two-story cottage, 8 rooms, with barn, lot 25x125 feet, No. 703 Washington-av., $3,800.
Egan-av., near Ellis, new house, large lot, and very easy payments.
A few large lots left on Taylor-st., only $1,000 each.
One acre near Humboldt boulevard, $1,800.
Ten acres Milwaukee-av., $1,000 per acre.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV. AND TWENTY-fifth-st.—50x158 feet southwest corner of Michigan-av. and Twenty-fifth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TRINITY CHURCH—LOT 71x150 FEET on Jackson-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF CHOICE RESIdences; some bargains; possession given in May; located in city and suburbs. ULRICH & BOND, 311 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON HUBBARD AND WALlace-sts., near Thirty-fifth-st.; $600 and $800. JAMES H. HILL, 300 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, LOCATED EAST of South Park-av. and north of Douglas-place; will sell cheap; must have at least $2,500 cash for first payment. Address Z 61, Tribune Branch office.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN, IF TAKEN AT ONCE, 2 acres corner Cottage Grove-av. and Forty-fifth-st., with two fronts. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WEST, NORTH, AND South Sides, varying in price according to location. Only five left, near California, on Wilcox and Monroe-sts. Call soon. 146 East Madison-st., Room 15. Terms very easy.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT LOW FIGURES, TWO good houses of 8 rooms in North Evanston, and one in Glencoe. Monthly payments will buy a home. Remember that next spring there will be a great call for houses. $200 to $10 monthly payments will buy a lot within eight blocks of the Evanston depot. C. E. BROWNE, near depot, Evanston.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPerty, a new house and 2½ acres land, at Hinsdale; also, a very choice 10-acre block to exchange for city property. Call at 804 State-st., 12 to 1. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—HALF ACRE OF LAND AT WASHington Heights, on 100-foot street; trees in front; $300 each, balance five years at 6 per cent. O. W. DEAN, 64 Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, WE OFFER 2 NEW houses on favorable terms, in a good location, near station, schools, and depot. Save your rent, and own a home at Englewood, where you have the choice of 21 daily passenger trains to and from the city, with commutation fare at $3 per hundred. HULBURD & CO., 92 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD BOULEVARD AND EGAN-av.—Choice lots on exceedingly easy terms, just outside of fire and city limits, between South Park boulevard and Vincennes-av.; for beauty, cheapness, liberal terms and every practical advantage there are no lots in market superior to this property, which need only to be seen to be appreciated; title beyond question. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—40 ACRES LYING ON the C. B. & Q. R. R., one-half mile west of Lawndale. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., Real Estate Agent, 186 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—5 LOTS AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, AT a sacrifice for cash. SELDEN FISH, owner, 171 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—DOUGLAS PARK—10 ACRES FRONTing east on Douglas Park. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE, A NICE NEW HOUSE of 8 rooms and a large lot for $1,500, on very easy payments. Inquire at 804 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES AT ENGLEWOOD, divided into 48 lots, near the depot and school. JAMES H. HILL, 300 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—3 ACRES AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD for $4,300 cash. J. A. BROUSE, 600 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHOICE ACRE PROPERTY, SOUTH and west of city limits, very cheap, and easy terms. GEO. V. BYRD, 386 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—30 LOTS ON CHICAGO-AV., NEAR new car-shop; these lots are 25 and 30x125, and can be purchased at present from $300 to $500 each; 1-4 cash, and 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years. Those wishing the best and cheapest lots or 60 feet lots now in the market, are invited to call and take a free ride and examine the same. LARKIN, 75 South Canal-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 3-STORY RESIDENCE, North LaSalle-st., south of Schiller; modern improvements; terms reasonable. JOHN McLANDBURGH, Room 5 Custom House.

TO RENT—A ONE-STORY HOUSE, WITH LARGE shop and barn, on West Lake-st., just beyond Union Park. Apply to JOS. SCHLERNITZAUER, Attorney, Room 15 Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 5 ROOMS; RENT, $25 PER month. No. 257 Church-st., 2 blocks from entrance to Lincoln Park. A. L. CROCKER, 321 State-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSES, CORner of Case and Illinois-sts., with all the modern improvements. Very favorable terms to good permanent tenants. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NOS. 585, 587, AND 589 WEST MADISON-st., at $30 and $35 per month; two-story frame, 10 rooms, with water, gas, bath-room, &c. Immediate possession. WM. HANSBROUGH, Room 12, 151 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwelling (new) Nos. 182 and 184 Huron-st., near LaSalle. Possession given immediately. Apply to JAMES FROST, on premises.

TO RENT—FRAME HOUSE NO. 13 EAST HARRISON-st. Apply at 480 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD — STORY-AND-A-HALF cottage on brick basement. Address W 11, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF SIX ROOMS AND UNfinished basement to Evergreen-av., near Wicker Park, $25 a month. Apply at 630 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE NO. 41 WINCHESTER, 6 rooms, gas, water, and sewer. Apply at 350 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE ON WABASH-AV., HANDsomely furnished and in good order throughout; all conveniences, stable, &c.; to private family only. Address O 53, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES WITH POSSESSION—TWO-story house and basement 182 Rebecca-st.; $40 per month.
Cottage house 631 West Indiana-st.; $22 per month.
House 7 rooms, bath, etc., over furniture store, 341 West Randolph-st.; $45 per month.
N. F. MERRILL & CO., 12 Otis Block.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 28 WALNUT-ST., NEAR Union Park. SELDEN FISH, 171 Madison-st.

TO RENT—AT $50 A MONTH—VERY DESIRABLE 9-room tenement, on West Side; good location, convenient to business; contains modern improvements; will rent only to parties who will buy furniture, which is nearly new, and will be sold at a bargain. Excellent chance for persons contemplating housekeeping. Apply at drug store, 98 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COMPLETELY—HANDsome swell-front two-story and basement brick house; also, barn. Rent, $125 per month. Immediate possession; 17 Honore-st., half block south of Madison-st., near Union Park.

TO RENT—COTTAGE NEAR SOUTH SIDE ROLLing mills, two blocks from Archer-av. cars. PHILO ALLEN, 122 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE WITH FOUR ROOMS AND basement. 46 Scott-st., North Side.

TO RENT—FINE BRICK DWELLING 22 THIRteenth-st., 11 rooms, modern improvements, everything convenient and in good repair. F. RYAN, 620 State-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 963 SOUTH CLARK-ST., including store with 3 rooms, $40 per month. Inquire of M. KLING & CO., 436 South Clark.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM COTTAGE AND BARN, ON Fullerton and Milwaukee-av.; $18. LARKIN, 75 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE AND lease of the 2-story residence, No. ... West Adams-st., will be sold very cheap for cash; the location is first-class; and furniture new. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—UNTIL MAY 1, 1873, FURNISHED house, 7 rooms, at Winnetka, 16 miles from city, 45 minutes' ride; stable and outbuildings; reasonable to the right party. Address X 90, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NICE HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS AT $40 PER month, 22 minutes' ride from Wells-st. depot; would sell on monthly payments, long time. GEORGE H. HESS, 146 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ONE ROOM WITH USE OF KITCHEN, or two front rooms for offices or lodging. 299 West Randolph-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—BY WM. H. THOMPSON, REAL ESTATE agent, 229 West Madison-st., 5 rooms, 184 Berlin-st., suitable for housekeeping.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT, FURNISHED ROOM, with use of parlors and piano, in a private German family, suitable for one or two gentlemen; those musically inclined preferred. Apply 358 Third-av.

TO RENT—FRONT, A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, at 33 South Green-st., with gas and care.

TO RENT—LARGE PART OF NEW TWO-STORY house, No. 348 Orchard-st., between Sophia and Centre-sts., six rooms, closets and pantry. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE AND NEWLY FURnished front rooms, suitable for four gentlemen. Apply at No. 534 State-st.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR TO GENTLEMEN only; fire, gas, and care, $40 per month. Also small room. Apply at 387 Twenty-fifth-st.

TO RENT—A FRONT ROOM AT 41 NORTH LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR, THREE OR SIX rooms, with marble mantel and grate, closets, and water fixtures, gas fixtures, in the new marble-front building No. 319 South Clark-st. Inquire in the store.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH alcove; also, small room. Terms, $20 and $11 per month. Private family. 339 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, at southwest corner of Halsted and Madison-sts. Inquire of H. H. HALL, 192 West Madison-st., basement.

TO RENT—143 NORTH ADA-ST., 7 ROOMS.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping at 330 West Jackson-st., near Centre-av. and Jefferson Park; $20 per month.

TO RENT—317 FULTON-ST.—TO MAN AND WIFE only—Three pleasant rooms, pantry, closet, and water, $14.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS SUITABLE FOR housekeeping, at 560 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE and double, at 227 Prairie-av., near Sixteenth-st. All modern improvements.

TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM IN A private family. 172 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS, WITH LARGE closet, for housekeeping; cars near. Call on Page-st. next to southeast corner Lake.

TO RENT—NICE FURNISHED ROOMS AT 207 West Monroe-st., west of Morgan-st.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A splendid suite of rooms, unfurnished, except carpets (south front), suitable for two gents, or gentleman and wife. No. 76 Twenty-sixth-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM FOR ONE OR two gentlemen, at 12 South Green-st., between Randolph and Washington.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS IN A NEW HOUSE JUST finished; rent low; three blocks from Clark-st. cars, on the North Side. Apply at 207 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen, by the day or longer. Breakfast if desired; house first-class. Apply at 871 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—1 FRONT ROOM, WITH BOARD, IN private family, near Hoyne and Madison-st. cars; reference required. Inquire at store, 738 West Madison-st., corner Lincoln.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen at 171 West Van Buren-st. 2 rooms for housekeeping, furnished.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms on Prairie-av., to two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Office 45 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—LOWER PART OF COTTAGE, FOUR rooms, one block west of Union Park, at $25 a month. Inquire at 329 West Washington-st. References required.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS IN SUITE OR SEPArate, now occupied by Dr. Lewis as a dental depot; also 2 rooms in same building for sleeping rooms; 345 West Madison, Thompson Block; 9 rooms in Cole's Block; 20 rooms in Davy's Block, northwest corner Green and Madison. By D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—STORES, BY D. COLE & SON, REAL Estate and House-Renting Agents, 188 West Madison-st.
325, 327, and 329 West Madison, near Halsted.
Two stores on Madison-st., opposite Carpenter.
Three stores, northwest corner Ann and Madison.
123 West Randolph.
123 West Madison.

TO RENT—THE STORE 376 STATE-ST., NOW OCcupied by Edwards, Bluett & Co., is offered for rent after Nov. 1. Also, 2 rooms on second floor, lately occupied by Clarke, Layton & Co. J. L. DAVIS, 376 State-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—STORE ON HALSTED-ST., NEAR Jackson. Nice store; good location and cheap rent. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 125 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE MANUFACTURING ESTABlishment; building, three floors, 80x125, powerful engine, &c., 225 feet river front, and nearly two acres of ground adjoining. Inquire at STEIN, HIRSCH & CO.'S, 19 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE STORE IN THE NEW BRICK building, 544 North Wells-st., a very good location for any retail business. Apply up stairs.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE BASEMENTS ON LaSalle-st.; also, the lease of a basement office for sale, with furniture. BREWSTER, PHILLIPS & CO., 154 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND DESK ROOM AT NO. 42 West Madison-st., opposite Sherman House. By KEELER, PLATT & JUDSON.

TO RENT—MADISON-ST.—STORE NO. 728, BEtween Lincoln and Robey-sts., handsomely fitted up with counter, shelving, and gas fixtures. Good stand for dry goods, merchant tailor, or grocery or other merchandise; rent low. Apply to MOORE & CUMMINGS, 213 East Madison-st., or on premises.

TO RENT—188 STATE-ST., 2D, 3D, AND 4TH floors, and basement. Apply to R. D. RUSSELL, 41 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—SHOP SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTORY with power at 259 Michigan-st.

TO RENT—BEST LOCATION IN THE CITY—Large office first floor; large basement 40 by 70; second, third, fourth, and fifth floors, 45 by 97 and 40 by 97; all corner Wabash-av. and South Water-st., by CHASE, HANFORD & CO., corner Wabash-av. and South Water-st.

TO RENT—PART OF A FIRST-CLASS STORE, NO. 436 West Madison-st.; rent, $25 per month.

TO RENT—UPPER FLOOR 273 WABASH-AV., NEAR Post Office. Suitable for artist's studio or light manufacturing purposes. Apply to J. C. CALDWELL & CO., basement, 152 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT OFFICE ROOMS, VERY cheap, at 804 State-st., first floor.

TO RENT—STORES 27 AND 29 JACKSON-ST., between Franklin and Market-sts.; new; either as one store or two. Inquire at 43 Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MR. HOLLIS, WHO KEPT A CONfectionery store near Ontario-st., on Clark-st., before the fire, can learn something to his advantage by addressing R. M. DEAN, 70 North Carpenter-st.

PERSONAL—JENNIE DAVIS, LATELY FROM ST. Louis—You can have a good place to work by calling at No. 11 South Curtis-st.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED OF ECK-ley Ballard, who was clerk in hardware store, 69 South ..., Boston, in 1861. Address BALLARD, Lock Box 136, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN, TO ASSIST IN the general business of an established grain commission house. Must be of good habits, and write well. An English speaking German preferred. Positively no attention to inexperienced applicants. Address N 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GERMAN PRESCRIPTION CLERK who talks the language fluently. Call at 380 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH SOME EXPErience in bookkeeping. A moderate salary given. Apply at 139 West Randolph-st., immediately.

Trades.

WANTED—100 COAL MINERS; GOOD AND steady work all winter, and free transportation to the mines. Apply at No. 16 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—GOOD JOB WORKERS, TIN SLATE, or corrugated iron roofers. A. KNISELEY & CO., 73 and 74 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—FOUR MEN FOR CUTTING BEEF, at No. 6 Davis-st., one block west terminus Randolph-st cars.

WANTED—HORSE SHOER, A FIRST-CLASS floorman at No. 1511 South Halsted-st., near Archer-av.

WANTED—BLACKSMITH. CALL AT 713 SOUTH State-st., from 1 to 3 p. m. General workman preferred.

WANTED—FOUR CARVERS ON PIECE-WORK or by the day. Apply at once at 267 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOLD AND SILVER PLATER. None but a first-class workman need apply, at CHAS. BERRANGER'S, 86 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A STONECUTTER'S TOOL-SHARPENer. Apply at corner of Union and Lombard-sts., south of Twenty-second, West Side. J. J. O'BRIEN.

WANTED—FOUR SOBER MEN, ACCUSTOMED to building board fence. Apply at 804 State-st., 9 to 1½ a. m.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRUG PACKER at LORD, SMITH & CO., Dearborn Park.

WANTED—SIX TINNERS AT MAYPOLE BROS., 227 South Canal-st. Steady work all winter.

WANTED—TAILOR—A GOOD COAT HAND WHO desires to work in a pleasant country town 100 miles from Chicago, can have steady work at liberal wages. Call at 64 and 66 Wabash-av., from 9 to 12 a. m.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER; GOOD wages and steady employment to a young man. P. O. Box 85, Aurora, Ill.

WANTED—CARPENTERS—THIS MORNING, ON Prairie-av., between Eighteenth and Nineteenth-sts.

WANTED—TINNERS—TWO GOOD WORKMEN can find work in a good shop. 165 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—COAT-MAKERS BY L. SADLER 76 West Madison-st., up stairs.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GAS-FITTERS AT 119 South Clark-st.

WANTED—4 CARPENTERS—APPLY AT 27 WEST Lake-st., Room 12. TRUMBULL & CRUVER.

WANTED—A GOOD BOOTMAKER, AT 630 INdiana-st., corner Lincoln.

WANTED—IN A MEAT MARKET A YOUNG man that understands the business and board with the proprietor, 185 South Halsted-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—ACTIVE, ENERGETIC MEN AS salesmen by the Domestic Sewing Machine Co., 74 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—GOOD, ENERGETIC MEN, WITH $1,000 to $5,000 capital, to take a well-paying agency in different large cities of the United States. Address Elastic Broom Co., No. 23 South Canal-st.

WANTED—COLONISTS FOR COLORADO—MEN with families especially desired. For particulars apply to D. S. GREEN, General Superintendent Southwestern Colony, office 350 West Madison-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AGENTS, CATHOLIC OR PROTESTant, to canvass. Apply at 82 Market-st., Room 21.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on JONES & CO., 169 West Madison-st. Business legitimate. Pays better than wages.

WANTED—2,000 LABORERS FOR RAILROADS and levees South. Wages $2.25; or $50 per month and board. Also 300 laborers near the city. Free fare. Apply to C. V. SNELL, 22 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—1,000 MEN FOR THE NORTHWESTern Railroad, Menomonee; winter job; wages, $2.50 to $3; 30 teamsters, $35 per month and board; free fare from and to work; no charges. Also 10 farm and sawmill hands, high wages. Cheap tickets to all points South. 23 West Lake-st., and 63 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN TO SELL FARM scales. Call at 592 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY, SOBER MAN TO drive North Side wagon, and peddle our oysters. One with some experience, and acquainted with the trade preferred. Reference required. None others need apply. D. D. MALLORY & CO., 114 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—10 YOUNG MEN FOR the city. Call Thursday and secure permanent employment, and $10 to $25 a week, on $5 to $10 capital. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS EVENING—200 MEN to work on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway; wages, $2.50 to $3.00 per day; free fare and fees. Apply to A. ANDERSON & CO., 38 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY—300 RAILROAD laborers for the Detroit & Bay City Road; wages $2.25, board $4; steady work all winter; Company pay free fare. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., or 69 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—THIS DAY, 1,000 RAILROAD LABORers and choppers for Michigan and Wisconsin; wages $2 and $2.25; board, $4; fare furnished to all; sure of a winter's work; we also want 30 sawmill hands at $30 to $40 and board; 40 farm hands. We sell cheap tickets to laborers going south. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., or 69 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—500 LABORERS FOR THE MISSISSIPPI Central; 500 for Northwestern; wages $2.50 to $3 per day; free fare to work and back; 25 corn huskers; cheap tickets South, at 20 West Madison-st. SHAW & WILSON.

WANTED—... MEN FOR SAWMILLS, 120 FOR ... East Washington-st., Room 27.

WANTED—THIS DAY 1,000 MEN FOR CHICAGO & Northwestern Railroad; wages $2.50 to $2.75 per day; no charges; also men for other places at the highest wages. Apply early at 20 North Canal-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—CAPITAL $2,000, TO ENgage in wholesale business, well established, with a good paying trade. A good investment for the right kind of a man. Address U 74, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE DRUG BUSINESS; a single man preferred; good references required. Address J. L. HIGH, 60 Bryan Block, Chicago, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, TO JOIN ME IN an honorable business, promising large returns. WALLACE, 253 Ewing-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $800, IN A GENTEEL cash business, that will pay several hundred dollars monthly. Must have good reference and be ready for business. 118 East Washington-st., Room 38.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $350 TO $500 TO JOIN advertiser, who has had 3 years' experience, in opening restaurant, ... V 61, Tribune Branch office.

PARTNER WANTED—A STRAIGHTFORWARD man, with $3,000, can re-engage at once in a legitimate and profitable business already established. O 5, Tribune Branch office.

SEWING MACHINES.

DOMESTIC—COME AND SEE THE LIGHT AND easy-running Domestic Sewing Machine; sold on monthly payments. Office, 227 South Halsted-st. Open evenings.

FOR SALE—A NEW $65 SINGER SEWING MAchine, very cheap for cash, at the Bless office, 227 West Madison-st.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st.; machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments; work given when desired; sewing machines repaired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 23 South Desplaines-st., and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold on easy monthly instalments and work given in payment if desired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office, 338 West Madison-st.; branch, 960 Wabash-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A FEW OF THE CELEBRATED TOP AND OPEN California buggies for sale at the factory, ... 27 South Park-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TEN STONE WAGONS, FOR heavy or light hauling. Apply at Government Goods, 185 and 187 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—LIGHT AND HEAVY EXPRESS AND delivery, at 259 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—TWO YOUNG HORSES, 5 YEARS old in the spring; suitable for buggy or express; together or separate. 330 Twenty-fourth-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DUMP-CARTS, WITH HARness to match. Apply at Government Goods Depot, 185 and 187 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE GRAY MARE, 6 YEARS old, sound and gentle, Blackhawk stock, good for buggy, express, or grocery wagon. J. W. MEDENBERG, 25 South Canal-st., second floor, front office.

FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 332 STATE-ST., have on hand about 100 buggies, carriages, and business wagons of all kinds, which they must and will sell, regardless of price, before winter sets in.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT WAGON, HORSE, AND harness; price $125. 191 Shurtleff-av.

HORSES TRAINED AND BROKEN FROM ALL bad habits by a skilled party. Apply to C. L. BROWN & CO., Nos. 609 and 611 Cottage Grove-av.

I WANT A FEW BOARDERS. WIDE STALLS, healthy, well ventilated stable, on first floor, give care and plenty to eat. Several fine roadsters for sale. ANTHONY, 17 Sixteenth-st.

SHERIFF'S SALE—ON FRIDAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK p. m., in old Court House square, top buggy, horse, and harness.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, A furnished room, within five blocks of Sherman House. Address C B 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE ROOMS for housekeeping; no children; rent moderate. Address E, 131 Deering-st., Archer-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN A CENtrally located, well furnished office. Address D F, care Cooke, Coburn & Co., corner Washington and Dearborn-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE FURNISHed rooms, suitable for light housekeeping, near horse-cars, state terms and location. D. P. HULL, 229 West Polk-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS (ONE or two) for light housekeeping. Address D B, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GENTLEMAN DOING business on Madison-st., near Peoria, desires to rent a well-furnished, heated, sleeping room in a private family within ten minutes' walk of above locality. Will pay a reasonable rental and become permanent tenant where suited. References exchanged. S. 86, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

SITUATION WANTED—A YALE COLLEGE STUdent, an experienced teacher, who has travelled in Europe, will act as tutor in a private family; terms reasonable. For particulars address W 65, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—ONE SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO; ALSO, a parlor organ, very cheap, at 419 Butterfield-st., near Twenty-seventh.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; also a girl to take care of children. No Irish need apply. No. 797 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AT RIVERSIDE—A COOK OR WOMAN for general housework; four in family. Wages $4 per week. Address A 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, at 727 West Monroe-st. Good wages.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEkeeping. Inquire, with references, at 445 West Indiana-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN NURSE GIRL. GOOD wages. Apply at No. 1014 Prairie-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRL; Swede, German, or Norwegian. 296 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDE, OR NORWEgian girl; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at 196 South Peoria-st., corner of Jackson.

WANTED—GIRLS OF EVERY NATIONALITY TO work for the best families in city and country. Call early at MRS. WHITTAKER'S, No. 343 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND A SECOND GIRL for second work. Apply 691 Michigan-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—ONE GOOD WOMAN for general housework. Also, one dining-room girl at HAYLEY'S HOTEL, 923 State-st., near Thirteenth.

WANTED—A SWEDISH OR NORWEGIAN GIRL from 13 to 14 years old, to take charge of child and make herself useful; must speak English. Apply 274 North Wells-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron, at 28 North Peoria-st.

WANTED—AT 323 MICHIGAN-AV., A GOOD GIRL to do second work. Swede, Norwegian, or German.

WANTED—COOK, LAUNDRESS, AND SECOND girl, at 754 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO CAN DO GENERAL housework in a family of two persons, with good references. Apply at 317 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—A STRONG GERMAN, SWEDISH, OR Norwegian girl, to do general housework, at 349 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family. German preferred; no Irish. Apply at 25 North Clinton-st. or 15 Union Park-place.

WANTED—A GIRL, TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, in a private family. Apply at 33 South Carpenter-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Swedish or German preferred. Apply at once at 663 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, and ironer, Norwegian, Swede or German. Wages $4. 138 North Wood-st.

WANTED—A GIRL COMPETENT TO DO GENEral housework in a small family; good wages, at 110 Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO SECOND work where there are a few boarders; references required. 469 Michigan-av.

WANTED—50 GERMAN, SCANDINAVIAN AND English girls for general housework; plenty of good places; 126 West Monroe, Star Employment office.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS TO DO GENERAL housework. Good wages will be paid. 735 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR A FAMILY OF TWO; must be a good washer and ironer. 344 West Tyler.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—APPRENTICES TO LEARN MILLINery. Apply at E. TOPPING'S, 491 West Madison-st., corner Wood.

WANTED—AT ONCE, 100 FIRST-CLASS SEAMstresses and machine operators, by J. V. FARWELL & CO., corner Monroe and Franklin-sts. Apply at Retail Department, before 10 a. m.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN LADY that would like to find a permanent home, to go into the county to keep house for a widower with two in family. Ladies who addressed A 10 Sunday, please write again, as all the letters were lost before reaching the advertiser. Address to-day, early, K 19, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, 18 ELDridge-court.

WANTED—SEVERAL GIRLS TO DO FOLDING and wrapping. Apply immediately at 383 Indiana-av., corner Twentieth-st.

WANTED—THIRTY LADIES FOR THE BALLET at the Academy of Music this morning.

WANTED—HOTEL HELP TO GO IN THE COUNtry; 1 cook, 2 chambermaids, 2 dining-room girls, 1 washer and ironer; good wages paid. Apply at 30 North Canal-st., to-day, at 9 o'clock.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ESTABLISHED MEAT, POULTRY, GAME, fish, ham, and fruit store, with good cash trade, for sale. LARKIN, 75 South Canal-st.

A CHANCE TO MAKE $10,000 WITH A FEW HUNdred dollars. That fine saloon, No. 4 West Lake-st., will be sold at auction on this day, at 10½ o'clock. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., Auctioneers.

A SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY WISHES TO make arrangements with a responsible man to take their city trade; liberal terms will be given to the right man. Address V 28, Tribune office.

A CHANCE TO MAKE $4,000 WITH A FEW HUNdred dollars. That fine saloon, No. 4 West Lake-st., will be sold at auction on next Thursday, at 10½ o'clock. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., Auctioneers.

A NEAT CIGAR STORE ON MADISON-ST., WITH manufacturing and living rooms adjoining for sale. LARKIN, 75 South Canal-st.

CIGAR STORE FOR SALE—TERMS MODERATE. Rare chance. Apply to ANDREW PEARSON & CO., 162 South Water-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE AT INVOICE PRICE. ... It is one of the prettiest little stores on the West Side. Call for particulars at 20 West Lake-st., Room 3.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—IN ONE OF THE BEST towns in Central Illinois; stock and fixtures first-class in every respect. Any one wishing to invest in this line of trade will find this a rare opportunity, as I do not offer to sell because business is dull. Apply to LORD, SMITH & CO., or to TOLMAN & KING, Chicago.

EIGHT-ROOM BOARDING-HOUSE, WITH LEASE and furniture, for sale; rent $30 per month; price $350 cash. 359 South Clark-st.

FIRE INSURANCE—A MAN, TO WHOM MONEY is not an object, can find an excellent opportunity for learning the most difficult part of the fire insurance business in the shortest time, with prospect of a business connection. ... Address E G B, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—A WEST SIDE corner grocery, near depot, doing a first-class trade; newly fitted up and new stock; owner going into another business. Address K 67, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE FLOURING MILLS, five run of burs each (water power), viz: Black Hawk ... Aurora, Ill. ... Sold to close up an estate. For particulars and terms apply to or address J. B. WALLER, Executor, 220 State-st., Room 8.

HOTEL TO RENT—THE FORT DODGE HOUSE at Fort Dodge, Iowa, now doing a flourishing business is for rent on very favorable terms; sickness compels an immediate change. Call on A. J. BURBANK.

ONE OF THE LARGEST AND BEST BILLIARD rooms in the city for sale. This is an opportunity seldom offered. Cash required, $3,000 to $5,000. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 125 West Madison-st.

ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A PROFITABLE BUSIness in good running order for sale at a great sacrifice. Only $250 required down. W. O. SCHOCK, 127 West Washington-st., Room 4.

SALOON FOR SALE, SITUATED IN A FIRST-class locality on South Side, and doing a first-class business; good reason for selling out; fit for restaurant and saloon. Inquire of THOMAS HENNESSEY, 138 West Harrison-st.

STOCK, FIXTURES, AND LEASE OF A WELL-established, good paying hat, cap, and gents' furnishing goods for sale at a bargain. Address D 24, Tribune office.

SALOON AND RESTAURANT FOR SALE—ALL IN running order, or partner, with $250, wanted at 332 West Madison-st.

$75 FOR SALE, TO A GOOD, ACTIVE MAN, for $150, ½ interest in a profitable cash city business; stock on hand worth $500; $75 required down. No. 27 West Washington-st., Room 4.

$500—MY PARTNER LEAVING CITY, WILL sell half interest in stock costing $1,100, with established business that will pay you $200 monthly. No bonus asked; requires ready money. 118 East Washington-st., Room 30.

$550 CASH WILL BUY A SPLENDID SALOON, with good stock, and fixtures there; it is worth $1,000. Apply at 120 North Ada-st.

$2,500 BILLIARD HALL FOR SALE; 6 GOOD tables, bar fixtures, and doing a good business, on West Side. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment. We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle,—and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars, address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $10 to $25 a day with my goods; every article is new and as staple as flour; samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 33 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE CITY AND COUNtry to sell an article needed in every house; good canvassers can make easily $150 per month. Address ELASTIC BROOM CO., 23 South Canal-st.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN—ANYwhere, can clear 100 per cent profit on the best selling goods extant. Silver watch, worth $25, free to all beginners. Will pay anyone's expenses to Chicago and return if we do not show the best chance. Samples to country free. A. RAY, 25 West Lake-st., Chicago.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 6 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Freeman's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 75 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENgines, circular saw mills, boilers, shingle machines, and saws. Western Branch office, 23 South Canal-st. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

FOR SALE—TAYLOR PRINTING PRESSES—ONE super royal cylinder; size of bed 25x35, only been run five months. One cylinder, 25x36, been run three years. Both contain all the latest improvements. I will sell at a great discount. M. V. WAGNER, Marshall, Mich.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—85 FOOT DERRICK, ALL complete, new, well ironed, and has been used but a short time. Apply at Government Goods, 185 and 187 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS from 1½-horse power upwards, steam and power pumps, fire pumps, hose, &c. J. G. MERRIMAN, General Agent, 54 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SAFE. MUST BE SOLD THIS WEEK. Cheap. C. MARKUS, 189 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—LARGE SIZE HAND DRILL AT wagon shop corner Lake and Green-sts. Price $6. Call to-day.

FOR SALE—3 12-FOOT WALNUT TOP COUNTERS, 1 large base burner stove, 1 awning, cheap. Call at 379 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW IMPORTED ENGLISH dog cart, very stylish, made to order; owner has no use for it. Call at 19 Market-st., basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH PHARmaceutist of many years' experience as dispensing and manufacturing chemist; speaks English and German. P 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRODUCE AND Commission business, by one accustomed to the business in Scotland; not afraid to work. Address P 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN, SPEAKS English and German, writes a good hand, to work in store or office. Address, K 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENTRY CLERK, BOOKkeeper, or bill-clerk, by a young man fully qualified. Is a rapid and accurate accountant, is well posted in express and railroad accounts. Address, V 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COLLECTOR OR clerk. Can give good city references; well acquainted with the city. Address V 21, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, TO learn sign-painting. Address Z 83, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man, who thoroughly understands the hotel and restaurant business; a situation as head waiter, or would serve and assist the proprietor in stewarding. Address Q 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT ENgineer, to run a stationary engine. Address P 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENgineer, to take charge of engine and boiler and keep in repair. Address ENGINEER, 251 South Jefferson-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY NEW MARRIED couple, no encumbrance; ... wife first-class laundress ... housework. Good references. ... COACHMAN, 148 West Washington-st., near Union.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL PHOnographer as a correspondent or assistant in most any office; best references given. Address V 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE BUSINESS man who speaks several languages, in some mercantile business, wages no object. Call or address Room 5, No. 25 West Lake-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 3 HOTEL, 1 RESTAUrant, 3 boarding-house cooks; 3 chamber, 4 restaurant, 4 housework girls, and 3 Swede girls together. Call to-day at 141 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SEWING AND second work in a private family. Inquire at 198 West Harrison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY ENGLISH person, the entire care of an infant or young children; references; a few miles out no objection. Address RAYNER, 293 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK, WASHER, and ironer in a small private family. Apply in the rear of 187 West Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, to cook or do general housework in a small family. Call or address, M. F., 283 West Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE SWEDish girl, in a small family, to do kitchen or second work. Address C 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK AND LAUNdress in a small private family. Address, M 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN PRIVATE family by a woman who understands her business. Address 530 Butterfield-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY ONE REQUIRING male or female help please apply MRS. REISS, 89 Sherman-st., near Rock Island Depot.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK in a private family, without washing. Mrs. BATES, 10 Peck-court. Good reference.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS second girl. Apply 343 Third-av., back door.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do second work. Please call at 236 Fulton-st., upstairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 1 PASTRY, 1 HOTEL, 2 restaurant, boarding-house cooks; 7 kitchen, 3 restaurant, 4 dining-room girls; 3 chambermaids, 5 second and 5 girls with references for housework, 2 girls together. Call to-day at 141 West Washington-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR 1 SWEDE, 1 ENGlish, and 2 German girls; also, 8 girls, with references, for general housework. 126 West Monroe-st., Star Employment Office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, to do general housework in a private family. Apply at 236 Center-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 3 COOKS, 2 RESTAUrant, 3 second, 7 chamber, 2 general housework, all first-class. MRS. HAMILTON'S, 120 West Madison-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—A GOOD SEAMSTRESS wants work on shirts or gents' clothing. Address 180 Mitchell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as seamstress; understands four machines; is willing to assist with up-stairs work; has good recommend if required. Call for two days at 482 West Twelfth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY WHO understands dressmaking as seamstress or housekeeper; large wages not so much an object as a pleasant home. Address JOHN PHILLIPS, 19 Lake-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE, BY AN AMERican lady, who has had five years' experience; good recommendations. Inquire at 63 Myrick-av., up stairs. Terms moderate.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG HEALTHY woman as wet nurse; has no child. Inquire at MRS. MARX'S 186 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, AS copyist. Address P 15, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A PLAIN HUNTER-CASE GOLD WATCH, ... $50 will be paid, and no questions asked, by returning the same to RAE & MITCHELL, Room 26, Central Union Block.

LOST—A CASE OF PHYSICIAN'S INSTRUMENTS on Milwaukee-av., near Halsted-st. The finder will receive $5 reward on their return to 95 Milwaukee-av. F. A. DAHSEL.

LOST—A SLUT ABOUT 1 YEAR OLD, WITH COLlar; cross between black-and-tan and Scotch terrier. By reporting at No. 5 Central Hall, Twenty-second and Wabash-av., the finder will be rewarded.

STOLEN—FROM CHICAGO PLATE AND BAR Mills Company, ... Wabash-av., on the evening of October 26, a dark bay horse, 12 or 13 years old, about 15½ hands high, ... mane and tail, with sore back under saddle, scratches on both hind legs, back and legs getting well. Horse had on a new harness, gold mounted, with rubber coverings, and plain round gold plates on sides of headstall. A top phaeton, nearly new, with C springs; linings have knocked paint off slightly across the reach; ... plate behind, "Edwards, maker." Gold hub bands, ... on shafts; top on left hand shaft a little loose. ... described property, and $50 additional for apprehension of thief. JOHN M. AYER, President.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—ONE CHESTNUT-COLored horse with a Concord buggy, taken from Lumber Market, corner Franklin and South Water-sts. Horse with one white foreleg half way to knee, and one white hindfoot. A liberal reward will be given if returned to 244 South Water-st. J. L. HIGGIE.

FOUND—ON MADISON-ST., NEAR FIELD, LEIter & Co.'s store, a bracelet. Owner can have same by proving property and paying for this advertisement. Inquire of WM. A. HERTING, 18 North Canal-st.

FOUND—A BROWN HORSE CAME TO MY PLACE, corner of Thirty-ninth-st. and Lowe-av., near the Stock Yards. WM. O'BRIEN.

TAKEN UP—BY F. SIMONSEN, 25 HUNT-ST., A small bay horse, stiff in all four legs, white feet. The owner can have the same by paying expenses.

$25 REWARD—STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM ... wagon and Carroll-sts., a light gray horse and open buggy ... The above reward will be paid for return of same to ... BRADLEY & DENNEHY, 254 and 256 South Water-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 584 State-st.

MRS. A. L. BALKAM'S SELECT AGENCY FOR employers and servants at 131 West Jackson-st., northeast corner Desplaines-st.

MACHINE WORK WANTED FOR A MACHINE-shop a short distance from the city; work done reasonably. Address J 166, Tribune office.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: THE UNdersigned have bought the grocery store at 616 South Clark-st., from Nathan Simmonds, and are not responsible for any claims thereon. M. MARK & CO.

WANTED—WATCHES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, diamonds, old gold, pistols, cast-off clothing, all kind of goods. BARTLETT, 302 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A PARTY GOING DIRECT TO DENver or Pueblo, Colorado, to take charge of a boy 13 years old. Address J 166, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—A FIRST-CLASS TICKET TO St. Louis—cheap. Address immediately TRAVELER, Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—A FAMILY WHO ARE ALL WORKERS, to take charge of the dining-rooms of the Green Willow House, 29 West Adams-st., on their own account.

$57.60 AGENTS PROFITS PER WEEK. WILL prove it or forfeit $500. New articles, patented July 11. Samples sent free to all. Address W. H. CHIDESTER, 267 Broadway, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 139 TWENTY-SECond-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, etc. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE by WRIGHT & TYRRELL, 130 West Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED ON CITY REAL ESTATE, sums to suit, houses on leased ground. Real estate paper bought. B. GROSSMAN, Room 11, 151 Monroe-st.

WANTED—$10,000, TO COMPLETE THE PRIVATE subscriptions to a real estate association just organizing. Parties that want to invest $1,000, or more, so as to double their money, may address P. O. Box 61, Chicago.

$1,000 CASH TO LOAN FOR ONE YEAR. ABBOTT & OLIVER, Room 3, No. 133 Monroe-st.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums of not less than $5,000. Moderate commissions. ALFRED JAMES, Room 3, N. W. cor. Clark and Madison-sts.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN be consulted on all matters of business, marriages, journeys, lawsuits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything you wish to know. Cures fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, ... eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 282 West Madison-st.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS—RELIABLE BUSINESS AND medical clairvoyant, 290 West Madison-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF FURNITURE, carpets, household goods, or merchandise of any kind, can buy or sell for cash customer by applying to J. H. PIKE & CO., 755 West Lake-st.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR sale, can find a cash customer by addressing FURNITURE, care Carrier No. 31.

BOARD OF POLICE.

Trial of Sergeant Rehm for Releasing a Prisoner on a Deposit.

The Prisoner Proves to be a Well-Known Citizen.

A Model Reprimand Inflicted by Mr. Sheridan.

Sergeant Charles Rhem, of the Twelfth Precinct Police Station, North Division, was tried by the Board of Police Commissioners, yesterday afternoon, on the charge of having violated a rule of the Police Department, forbidding the release of prisoners on deposit by any member of the police force. Commissioner Talcott presided; Commissioners Sheridan and Klokke were also present.

The charges against the Sergeant were read. They ...... the release of one Ernst Hummel, a prisoner, charged with drunkenness. The accused pleaded guilty.

Captain Gund testified: All he knew about the case was that Hummel was arrested for being drunk, was locked up in a cell, and was subsequently released by Sergeant Rehm. Hummel was "an A No. 1 citizen." The cell in which he was confined was not fit to be inhabited by a hog. The drainage was bad, the ventilation was bad, and, consequently, the stench was fearful. Hummel was fined only one dollar and costs, by Justice Kauffman.

Sergeant Hathaway testified that Hummel was brought into the station while he was in charge, but that he did not see him. He could not tell the prisoner's condition when arrested, but knew that he was sober when released.

Officer Langan, station-keeper at the Dearborn Street Station, testified that Hummel was very quiet and well-behaved when he appeared at the station, and looked and acted like a man who could walk home without any difficulty, if permitted to do so. Witness thought that the Captain was in the station when the prisoner was brought in, and believed that he (the Captain) had seen him. For this reason he did not interfere with the officer who had arrested Hummel. Had he (witness) been alone in the station, he would not have locked up the prisoner without making inquiries into the cause of his arrest.

Superintendent Washburn said he hoped witness would not consider it an infraction of rules to confer with his superior offices when such a case came beneath his notice again.

Officer Hackett was examined. While passing along the corner of Rush and Indiana streets, he was informed by some citizens that a man was lying drunk a short distance off. He went to the place indicated, and found the man stretched at full length, and snoring energetically. Not being on beat himself, witness whistled for the officer who had charge of that particular locality, and, upon his arrival, the slumberer was aroused and conveyed to the station. He was apparently very drunk when he woke up, but by the time the station was reached he was undoubtedly sober enough to go home alone. Since the arrest witness had told Rehm that he would not have arrested Hummel had he known at the time who he was; he would have taken him home.

Commissioner Sheridan. What difference would your knowing him make in the extent of his offence?

Witness. Respectable citizens are liable to be caught in unpleasant predicaments sometimes. I would not treat them as common bummers.

Commissioner Sheridan. Do you then discriminate?

Witness. I do. A respectable man, when slightly under the influence of liquor, may sit down somewhere and drop off to sleep without thinking it to be an offence.

Officer Halbert testified that he was the policeman who went to the assistance of the previous witness. Hummel was very drunk when first aroused, but had sobered up sufficiently by the time he reached the station as to be able to go home alone.

Sergeant Rehm, in response to the President, said he had no statement to make, or no testimony to offer, except such as would show the beastly condition of the cells on the night when Hummel was arrested, and the fact that the Police Magistrate of the division had been sought for for hours to sign a bond for the prisoner's release.

The Board admitted that such was the case.

Commissioner Talcott inquired of Captain Gund if he had received an order from the Superintendent prohibiting the release of prisoners on deposit, and had promulgated it to his men.

The Captain replied in the affirmative.

Sergeant Rehm stated that the order had been read to the patrolmen by the Sergeant, but had not been read to the Sergeant by the Captain, as was customary.

A journalistic outsider remarked that that was a very poor excuse.

Superintendent Washburn read the order concerning the release of prisoners, and said it made no difference to him what the condition of the prisoner was, or what state the cells were in. ...... direct violation of the order. Sergeant Rehm could not have known whether Hummel was drunk or not, as he was arrested and locked up while another Sergeant was in charge of the station.

Commissioner Klokke said he believed that the Sergeant was guilty of a technical violation of the order. There were peculiar extenuating circumstances, however. The man who was arrested was a most respectable citizen, and superintendent of one of the largest manufacturing interests in the North Division. His duties required him to be at liberty at 5 o'clock in the morning. A Justice of the Peace could not be found; Hummel's offence, if it was an offence, could be atoned for by a fine of $100 at the farthest; the arrest should not have been made, as the evidence proved; the cells were unfit for the occupancy of a beast, and the Sergeant only ...... the interests of humanity when he released the prisoner. He thought a reprimand would be sufficient punishment.

Commissioner Sheridan said he feared injustice had frequently been done to respectable citizens. He believed that policemen had often made arrests in direct violation of specific orders on the book of rules issued for their guidance. He had always held that officers in command of stations should be invested with discretionary power, so that when such cases as that of Hummel came under their notice they could act as justice and humanity alike demanded. In the case of Sergeant Rehm, he believed that that officer had acted wisely, and would vote on the question with Commissioner Klokke.

Commissioner Talcott—I ask the senior member of this Board what's an officer going to do when he finds a man in a drunken sleep on the street?

Commissioner Sheridan—It may turn out that, when the man is aroused, he is just as sober as the officer.

Commissioner Talcott—So you vote with Klokke?

Commissioner Sheridan—Yes; I am compelled to.

Commissioner Talcott—Well, I won't; I vote for the discharge of Sergeant Rehm, as he violated a rule of the Department.

Superintendent Washburn inquired if it would not be well to issue definite instructions to commanding officers concerning the use of their judgment in the release of prisoners. As matters stood at present, he would be compelled to bring charges against every one who violated the order.

Commissioner Klokke said he understood that Captains had received such orders.

Superintendent Washburn inquired if the decision of the Board should stand as a precedent. He did not desire to bring charges against officers, and have their trials result in nothing.

Commissioner Klokke believed that the Superintendent had done his full duty in the case of Sergeant Rehm. The action of the Board did not cast reflection upon him.

Commissioner Talcott believed that it did. It was an unpleasant thing for the Superintendent when the Board overruled him. It undoubtedly placed him at sea.

The Superintendent said that it not only placed him at sea, but it had the same effect on the commanding officers of the force.

Commissioner Sheridan said that the Board had no such intention. In the case of Sergeant Rehm the offence was so trifling that a reprimand would cover it.

Superintendent Washburn—Am I to consider it trivial when an officer violates a plain rule of the department wilfully, and acknowledges that he knew the nature of the offence when he committed it?

Commissioner Sheridan—In this case it was a simple act of justice done by an officer to a citizen.

Superintendent Washburn—I think I'll know how to be governed in future.

Commissioner Klokke—Will the President reprimand Sergeant Rehm?

Commissioner Talcott—I won't reprimand an officer whom I have voted to discharge.

Commissioner Klokke—Mr. Secretary, record the judgment of the Board in the case of Sergeant Rehm, and the fact that the President will not perform his duty.

Commissioner Sheridan—Sergeant Rehm, the Board has voted to reprimand you. You did an act of justice. Be sure you have such good grounds when you so act again.

It is believed that the Board will make some definite arrangements about the release of prisoners before trial during the present week.

OTHER TRIALS.

Officer Daniel McCarthy, charged with intoxication, pleaded not guilty. Sergeant Briscoe testified to having seen him under the influence of liquor; he drew his conclusions from the indistinctness with which the accused articulated. The officer denied the charge; on the day in question he had drank nothing but three or four glasses of beer; his muddled speech was the result of neuralgia. The case was postponed to admit of the production of further testimony for the prosecution.

Officer Andrew Barrett was arraigned on the charge of leaving his beat before being relieved, and inattention to duty. He pleaded guilty. Sergeant Lull testified that he was a very careless patrolman, and cited several instances of carelessness. Officers Bartholin and Morgan testified to the same effect. The accused stated that he had never been charged with any offence before; he acknowledged having left his beat once for a few minutes, because his wife was sick. To prove that he was not absent from duty at the hour mentioned by the other witnesses, he produced the testimony of two citizens named John McDowell and William Gamble. Captain Kickey said that the accused had been reported to him for negligence several times, and was rather slow in the performance of his duty, as a general thing. Officer Barrett was fined five days' pay.

The Board then adjourned.

THE LAW COURTS.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

Shanahan & West, in bankruptcy, were yesterday arrested, under a supplementary petition of L. M. Bates & Co., Oberholser & Keefer, Bartlett, Berry, Reed & Co., and Kellogg, Hubbard & Co., all of New York, and John V. Farwell & Co., and Hamlin, Hale & Co., of Chicago. Petitioners declare that the amounts due them aggregate $31,000; that debtors have stopped payment of their commercial paper, although abundantly able to meet their obligations; that they have stopped and not resumed payment on a particular note of $1,348.57 to Farwell & Co.; that with intent to give an undue preference they have made payments to J. Becker, J. W. Shanahan, Robt. West, and N. Elkan; that they commenced business with a capital of $5,600, on Nov. 6, 1871, and did a prosperous and increasing trade from the commencement; that on the 22d of July, 1872, they took an account of stock, which they exhibited to petitioners, showing the value to be $31,863.53; that they owed at that time only $23,044.47, leaving a balance to their credit of $11,819.06, which, after deducting their original capital, showed a clear profit in eight and a half months of $7,400 over and above all expenses; that about Sept. 16 they made purchases to the extent of about $25,000 for the fall and winter trade; that on the 22d of October the original petition was filed against them, and their stock was seized by the Marshal, and invoice taken, and the value of the stock found to be $40,000; that their indebtedness, so far, had been found to be $41,000; that they have not paid a reasonable proportion of their sales towards the liquidation of their debts; that they believe them to have made large daily sales, and either concealed the goods or the proceeds thereof, and now have the same under their control; that during the past six months they have paid little or nothing towards reducing their debts; that they verily believe the debtors deliberately planned a fraud on their creditors, by which they have secreted at least $15,000; and that they will, in all probability, depart from this State as soon as they discover they cannot force their creditors to a settlement. Wherefore, petitioners pray that they be declared bankrupts, and that a warrant issue to take possession of the estate, and for the arrest of Shanahan and West, all of which has been granted.

Martin Bissell, of Joliet, petitions for the foreclosure of mortgage on a part of Block 12, Bushnell's Addition, beginning at a point on the west line of LaSalle street, 125 2-10 feet north of the southeast corner of said block, thence west parallel to Locust street, to the rear of said block, thence north along the rear of said block 79½ feet, thence south along the west line of LaSalle street 79½ feet, to the beginning; also on the northeast quarter, the southeast quarter, and the southwest quarter, of the northeast quarter of Section 35, in Township 37, north range 14 east. That part described as in Bushnell's Addition, which has been released, cannot be affected by the foreclosure.

An attachment against George R. Elliott, of the State of Wisconsin, was issued by the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, at the instance of Goodwin, Larned & Towle, attorneys, of this city, in an action for assumpsit, in which the damages are laid at $1,000. The complainants affirm that the debt was incurred for professional services in the suit, Elliott & Wetherall v. ...... They base their prayer for a writ on the fact of Wetherall having ...... to the State of Michigan.

In the grain trial, Lincoln v. Fowler, counsel concluded their arguments, yesterday. The defence relied on the jury to give a verdict for the smallest amount, and admitted their liability, but insisted that the whole spirit of the prosecution was based on the Shylock principle. In the feeling language of the counsel for the defendant, "you will fix the exact amount of blood, and let it be as little as possible. You must find for the plaintiff—there is no use fighting that fact—and the question is the amount. We ask that it be a small one." The jury found for $500 only, and plaintiff moved for a new trial.

The examination of witnesses as to the claim of Hon. Mr. Swett against the State Insurance Company was completed yesterday. Mr. Swett had duly proved with the Register a claim against the bankrupt for $2,000, under an insurance policy, but the assignee objected to the proceedings, and questioned the jurisdiction of the Register; whereupon testimony was taken, and the Register will certify it to the Court to-day for the purpose of the Court ruling on the question.

In the matter of Peyton Chandler, bankrupt, a petition was yesterday filed by Frank Chandler, in which it was shown that the bankrupt, as the administrator of an estate, had placed $20,000 worth of railroad bonds with Mr. Blackstone, to indemnify him for any consequences of his becoming bail in said administratorship, and praying that they be declared assets of the estate. Mr. Blackstone filed a reply, and the matter was yesterday referred to Mr. Register Hibbard to take evidence and report to the Court.

The Mason & Hamlin Organ Company, of Massachusetts, yesterday petitioned the United States District Court (bankruptcy branch), for the bankruptcy of Root & Cady, of this city. They allege that debtors have suspended payment by allowing a note in petitioner's favor for $3,183.14 to remain unpaid. Mr. Norman C. Perkins affirms that he has investigated the affairs of the debtors in behalf of the petitioning creditors, and find that their liabilities are $124,713, and assets not exceeding $70,000 (both personal and commercial).

The case of Nora Regan, against the city, was yesterday restored in the Circuit Court. Plaintiff claims $10,000 damages for personal injuries received by falling, in consequence of a defective sidewalk, in May, 1870; her personal expenses in doctors' bills and so forth, amounted to $500. The accident took place on West Randolph street, between Green and Peoria streets.

The jury returned a verdict in the case, Sawyer v. Northwestern Railway Company, for loss of tea delivered to the company for carriage to Chicago, part of which never arrived, particulars of which were published in yesterday's TRIBUNE, for $4,369.32, and Judge Porter delivered judgment for the amount. Defendants, of course, took an appeal.

John Woodbridge, Master in Chancery (Circuit Court), resigns, and Walter Butler is appointed Master in his place. An order was entered yesterday, by Judge Williams, directing the appointment, on the filing of a bond for $10,000, to be approved by the Court.

McKay Brothers have obtained a writ of attachment against the firm of Conrad & Martin, for a debt of $341, alleging that they have departed from the State, and are now about removing their property to Detroit, Michigan, where they now are.

In the divorce and bigamy case of Amos v. Jane Jillson, reported in THE TRIBUNE, the divorce was yesterday granted, Mr. Goodrich, complainant's attorney, swearing that defendant had acknowledged to him that she had committed bigamy.

W. J. Fleming and W. S. Henderson, against whom a petition was filed on the 19th inst., by Farrar Brothers, were, yesterday, adjudicated bankrupts.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

[Judge Blodgett.]

836 (Admiralty)—Gilbert Badge v. Steam Tug Annie G. Smith; time to plead extended 20 days.

BANKRUPTCY.

2,121—Peyton R. Chandler; filed petition of Frank R. Chandler, and answer of assignee and T. B. Blackstone thereto, and referred matter to Hibbard, Register, to take proof. 2,140—Root & Cady; entered rule to show cause. 2,120—Edmund Shanahan et al.; filed supplemental petition of S. M. Bates & Co. et al.; order under section 26; order to arrest Edmund Shanahan and James West. 2,177—W. J. Fleming et al.; adjudication entered by default; warrant returnable before Register Hibbard Nov. 30.

NEW BANKRUPTS.

E. T. Root, C. M. Cady, and Wm. Lewis, doing business as Root & Cady, on the petition of the Mason & Hamlin Organ Company.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

[Judge Blodgett.]

743 (Common Law)—Jarvis v. Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company; parties come by proctors and cause set down for hearing upon pleadings and proofs.

NEW SUITS.

Goodwin, Larned & Towle v. Geo. R. Elliott, of Wisconsin; assumpsit $1,000, and attachment; C. K. Offield, attorney.—Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Company v. John C. Dunham; injunction to restrain the infringement of patent; Goodwin, Larned & Towle, attorneys.—Thomas A. Morrison et al. v. E. S. Tomlinson et al.; petition to enjoin defendants using the trademark "White Star" shirt, or any trademark bearing the word "star."

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

LAW—*[Judge Porter]*.

3,811—Bradley for use of Sidham v. Wm. T. Edwards and Thomas Cook, and same for use of Lee (3,312) v. Same; defendant (Edwards) produced in open Court; costs paid and suit dismissed. Caleb A. Beham v. Wm. T. Edwards and Wm. H. Lee v. Same; defendant surrendered by his bail in open Court, and, on motion of attorney for plaintiff, bail discharged. 1,885—Sawyer v. Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company; finding for plaintiff, damages $4,369.72 and judgment; appealed by defendant; bond $6,000, and bill of exceptions in 20 days. 3,174—McDonnell et al. v. Murray; time to defendant to file new bond extended until Saturday. 1,506—Chas. G. Horton v. estate of P. D. McFarland; leave to plaintiff to file petition. 1,369.—Smith v. Schram; jury trial; verdict for plaintiff; damages $365 and judgment. 4,029 a—John Hughes v. Chicago West Division Railway Company; by stipulation case transferred to DuPage County. —(no number)—A. D. Waldron et al. v. Tug-Boat R. P. Dow; leave to plaintiff to file mandate and order restoring records, and leave to file transcript from Supreme Court. 1,064—Garrison v. Barnett; demurrer to pleas sustained, and leave to amend; jury to seal verdict. 1,997—Hagar v. Zepp; demurrer to first plea overruled; verdict for plaintiff, damages $311.19, and judgment. 1,999—Todd v. Wrenn; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney with procedendo for want of transcript. 2,008—Connors v. Bonfield; appeal dismissed at defendant's costs, with procedendo for want of prosecution. 2,010—Walker v. Turner; personal service and default v. Thurig only. 2,011—Jones v. Riverside Improvement Company; dismissed at plaintiff's costs for want of prosecution. 2,012—Moss v. Hopson; jury called. 1,997—Hager v. Zepp; verdict for plaintiff, damages $95.20 (?) assessed. 2,013—Donaldson v. Younger; dismissed at plaintiff's costs, for want of prosecution, and judgment. G. N. 41,109—Pettibone v. Rundell et al.; leave to file petition and ordered summons.

CHANCERY—*[Judge Gary]*.

G. N. 41,081—Jillson v. Jillson; hearing in open court, and decree of divorce. 838—Ulman v. Ulman; proof of publication, default, and reference to Magruder. 1,049—Larrabee v. Ogden; leave to file copies of papers from Supreme Court, and cause referred to Scott, Master. 823—Bash v. Bond et al.; on motion of complainant, leave to change Harris to Horace Boynton.

NEW SUITS.

41,102—Frederick Polzin v. Jacob et al.; petition to confirm with (Burnt Record bill); Rosenthal & Pence, attorneys. 41,103—Replevin suit; suppressed for service. 41,104—Chicago Marble Manufacturing Company v. Bolton, Simpson & Secrist; mechanics' lien on Lot 14, except the south 40 feet, and Lot 15, in Block 42, in the town of Hyde Park, for the sum of $333; Miller, Frost & Lewis, attorneys. 41,105—Ascherman et al. v. Niepel; appeal from Justice Eberhardt. 41,106—Bissell et al. v. Murray et al.; bill to foreclose mortgage, to secure a note of $3,000. Williams & Thompson, attorneys. 41,107—Bowman and Crawford v. Northwestern National Insurance Company of Milwaukee, and the Orient Mutual Insurance Company of New York; assumpsit, $900; Spofford, McDaid & Wilson, attorneys. 41,108—Pettibone v. Rundell et al.; petition to restore judgment; Smith & Dow, attorneys.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

LAW—*[Judge Rogers]*.

781—Shute v. O'Neill; time to defendant Laimbeer to file bond extended 10 days. 1,983—Potts v. Thompson; personal service on all defendants; default and judgment for $217.35. 2,116—Tolman v. Hope Insurance Company; evidence heard and judgment for $2,625. G. n. 4,700—William Gothard v. James Allen; on motion, affidavit and notice, leave to file declaration de novo in this cause, and rule on defendants to plead in 10 days after notice. G. n. 4,709—Safety Layton v. James Montgomery; same order. 1,685—Matthews v. Ford; evidence heard and judgment for $607.22. 2,286—Hamlin v. Pacific Insurance Company; judgment for $10,470.00. 2,307—Hamlin v. Commercial Insurance Company; judgment for ...... v. City of Chicago; leave to file affidavit and declaration de novo. 1,321—Hopkins v. Conroy; motion heard on affidavits filed and denied, and exceptions by defendants. 476—Lincoln v. Fowler; finding for plaintiff damages $500, and motion by plaintiff for a new trial. 490—Vaughan v. Cavanagh; defendant not present; jury trial; verdict for plaintiff; damages, $281.40; and judgment on verdict. 496—Joliet Iron & Steel Company v. Frazer; jury trial; leave to plaintiff to amend declaration, and exceptions by defendant; trial not concluded. (Call 183 to 203, except 185, 190, 191, and 194. 179 on trial.)

[Judge Booth.]

3,676—International Bank v. Heeney; service on Bernard Heeney; default, and judgment for $1,945.50. 1,206—Glickauf v. McDonough; rule on defendant to file additional security in the sum of $600 in 5 days. 1,662—Goggins v. Irons et al; dismissed by plaintiff in person.

CHANCERY—*[Judge Williams]*.

377—Cochrane et al. v. Olmstead et al; service and publication on all defendants; rule to plead instanter; bill taken pro confesso; cause set for hearing instanter, and decree.

[Judge Farwell.]

29—Hy. W. Kingsbury, by next friend, et al v. Bernard et al.; leave to complainants in cross bill to correct record. 1a—(Burnt records); dismissed by complainant's solicitor. 2—(Burnt records)—Schwab v. Cahill; Master's report filed and confirmed, and decree.

NEW SUITS.

4,704 and 4,705—Suppressed for service. 4,706—McKay Brothers v. Conrad & Morton; attachment for an account of $341; Evans & Osborne, attorneys. 4,708—Safety Layton v. James Montgomery; restored cause; Eldridge & Tourtelotte attorneys. 4,709—Gothard v. Allen; restored papers. 4,710—A. Johnson et al. v. W. B. Needham; mechanic's lien on a lot on Centre avenue, near Chicago avenue, Town of Austin or Cicero; account of $88; Mathew Marx, attorney. 4,711—Johanna Babe, administratrix of the estate of William Babe, v. Emelie Wienhoeber; assumpsit, $1,200; Francis A. Hoffman, Jr., attorney. 4,712—Edson and Wm. E. Bradley v. Jas. Mitchell et al.; assumpsit, $800; L. S. Hodges, attorney. 4,713—Callaghan v. Cockroft; injunction to restrain defendant from encumbering or selling lands; Monroe, Bisbee & Gibbs, attorneys. 4,714—Hedding A. and George H. Stone v. John H. Byrne; trover, $700; Smith & Dow, attorneys. 4,715—George P. Pope v. Fordyce, Turner & Bennett; assumpsit, $30,000; Chas. R. Pope, attorney.

THE COUNTY COURT.

PROBATE—*[Judge Wallace]*.

Frederick Toss; citation to executrix to file certain papers on the 11th November. Peter Schimmels; grant of administration to widow; bond of $4,800 approved. Thomas D. Reilly; administration to Abraham Lipman, a creditor; bond of $600 approved. Barbara Young; inventory and appraisement approved. Damars Lamoureux; administration to widow; bond of $2,400 approved. Charles Townsend; administration to widow; bond of $3,260.

The following claims were allowed: Geo. E. Beasley; claim of F. H. Winston. Simon Mewburn; claim of Peter Kauff, E. E. Norton; claim of Geo. Lannisher. E. M. Rigby; claim of Emma M. Diggles. L. W. Rouse; claim of Timothy Malone. Thomas J. Sheppard; claim of M. Mathias. Charles Schievelbein; claims of L. Klatt, E. G. Halldell, Wm. Goodyear, and Charles Eichenberg. Enoch H. Stein; claims of Chicago *Republican* Company, E. & J. Barnes, and estate of George A. Bigelow.

Claim dismissed of Maynard Quirk in the estate of Michael Quirk.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

[Judge Tree.]

The following appeal cases were entered at the Criminal Court yesterday—City v. William Egan; same v. Thos. Brown; same v. Philip Enders; and same v. same.

The Harley trial took up the entire day, and there were no other trials.

The Wilson Sewing Machine.

To excel in improvement is the leading element of this country, and no other article of labor-saving machinery has equalled in this respect the sewing machine in rapid strides of improvement. Among them the New Wilson Under-Feed Machine may be counted among the leading ones in this connection. Mr. W. G. Wilson, its inventor, and President of the Company that manufactures it, makes its improvement his constant study. Everything has been added to it that constant experimenting and science could suggest, and it is offered to the public to-day without a superior for family use. Light, rapid, beautiful, durable, and perfect, the Wilson holds a leading place among the best sewing machines in use. Go and see it. Salesroom, 278 West Madison street, Chicago, and in all other cities in the United States. The Company want agents in country towns.

Ocean Marine News.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The steamship Moravian has arrived.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30.—The steamship City of Bristol has arrived.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 30.—The steamship Weser has arrived.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—Steamship Ohio, the second vessel of the American Liverpool Line, was successfully launched to-day.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The steamship Great Western from New York arrived at Bristol.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The sailing of the Pacific Mail steamer Rising Star has been deferred from Nov. 1 to Nov. 3. It is believed the Company will in future only run two steamers per month.

FOREIGN.

Appearance of the Cholera in Hungary, Prussia, and Ireland.

The Sagasta Ministry to be Impeached by the Spanish Cortes.

Russian Invasion of Central Asia.

RUSSIA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Cable despatches relating that the Russian forces are preparing to march upon Khiva are confirmed by foreign files received this morning by the Java. The Czar has long complained that the rebellion of his subjects residing between the Ural and Caspian Seas has been supported by Khiva, also that he has proof that the Khan has endeavored to induce the ruler of Bokhara to renounce his allegiance to Russia. There is another reason. For years the Russian Government has hankered after this territory, for it could give continuous sway over all land and water from the Caspian Sea to the Chinese frontier, as well as open a new and safe route to Central Asia. Russia is evidently in earnest, and should its army reach Khiva, the fate of Khanate is undoubtedly decided. It would either be incorporated or reduced to an absolute dependency. The troops of the Czar have a difficult task before them, but the Cossacks, who will doubtless form the main portion of the army, are accustomed to such campaigning.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The *World's* London correspondent says that Earl Russell, formerly Prime Minister of England, who is now upward of 80 years old, has addressed him a letter, in connection with a scheme which he proposes to introduce at the coming session of Parliament, for the home-rule of Ireland, and in which he says that he wishes to promote Irish improvement, and bring about Irish prosperity, but he fears that if an Irish Parliament is set up in Ireland, her energies would be wasted in contention. He therefore wishes to divert the forces which may tend to inflammability. He fears, however, that wisdom will be wanting, both in England and Ireland.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Thomas Hughes, in an address to his constituents, declines re-election to Parliament.

The Hon. John Jay, American Minister to Austria, who came to London to be present at the marriage of his daughter, left yesterday for Vienna.

The Marquis of Ripon, who presided over the High Joint Commission, which framed the Alabama Treaty at Washington, delivered an address, last evening at Ripon, upon the results of the arbitration at Geneva. The speaker expressed himself thankful that all the points involved in the Treaty of Washington had been peacefully and amicably settled. He regarded this as a great step towards the preservation of the peace of the world. "Though," said the Marquis, "the controversy between the two nations had been sometimes keen and eager, the feelings of the people, as well as of the respective Governments, had never become embittered." He believed that the arbitration at Geneva had been the means of inaugurating good relations between England and the United States, which would long endure.

The cholera has appeared at Wexford, Ireland, where one death from the disease has occurred.

The Right Hon. Lord Penzance, Judge of the English Court of Probate, has resigned.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Oct. 30.—The *Provincial Correspondenz* of to-day says the Prussian Government has determined to employ all its power by every constitutional means to carry the country reform bill through the Upper House of Parliament. "Upon the passage of this measure of legislative authority," says the *Provincial Correspondenz*, "the power of the Crown and Government are staked."

The cholera has broken out in Gumbinnen, a town of Eastern Prussia. Several fatal cases have occurred.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—Thiers has informed the Princess Clothilde, wife of Prince Napoleon, that she is free to remain in France, without interference by the Government.

Louis Blanc, in an address to the Republicans of Avignon, demonstrates the necessity for the prompt dissolution of the National Assembly, and opposes the appointment of a President of the Republic, the Presidency being in his belief "a counterfeit royalty which would perpetually endanger the liberties of the country."

A rumor is afloat in official circles that General De Cissey will resign the Ministry of War in the event that an inquiry is ordered by the President into the conversation of certain army officers at Lafare, who are charged with asserting that the Minister of War and the members of his staff, entertain strong sympathies with the Bonapartes.

Count Von Arnim, the German Ambassador to France, has arrived here from Berlin.

HUNGARY.

BUDA, Oct. 30.—The cholera is making serious ravages here. Ninety-four cases are reported, of which 27 proved fatal. Among the cases are 29 soldiers, who were stricken ill simultaneously, and of whom 5 died.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 30.—A petition was presented to the Cortes to-day, by one of the Republican Deputies, asking for the adoption of measures looking to the procurement from England of the cession of Gibraltar to Spain.

The Cortes has resolved, by a vote of 124 against 104, to consider the articles of impeachment against the members of the Sygasta ministry.

BELGRADE, Oct 30.—Skoupschina, the Servian House of Representatives, has rejected motions providing for the exclusion of Hebrews from Landwehr service.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—In the trial of Mayor Hall, to-day, Mr. Stoughton, for the defence, occupied the entire time of the Court. Many were also present, expecting Tweed to be brought in to have the day of his trial fixed. The ex-Boss appeared, attended by a host of legal retainers, but, learning that he was not wanted to-day, they abruptly left.

James S. Ingersoll and John G. Farrington appeared and gave bail in bonds of $5,000 each.

Chief of Police McWilliams, of Jersey City, whose trial will probably be closed to-day, and who has been on bail, was last night surrendered by his bail, and he is now a prisoner.

Seventy-five thousand tons of Scranton coal sold to-day, as follows: Lump, $3.65@7.50; steamboat, 3.82½@5.95½; grate, $3.90@3.92½; egg, $4.15; stove, $4.62½@4.70; chestnut, $3.72½@3.80.

It is said that the agent of the New Haven Railway Company, who testified before the Grand Jury against Assistant Aldermen Robinson and Costello, has been dismissed.

The charge of false registration against Francis P. Healey has been dismissed.

The pictures in the Governor's room, in the City Hall, seized to satisfy a judgment against the city, have been released, the judgment being satisfied.

Noonen, the alleged Irish forger, has been surrendered by the State to the United States authorities.

Specie shipments to-day, $135,000.

Wm. M. Evarts and family arrived from Europe to-day.

Florence, the 3-year old daughter of Dr. Corri, 411 Carlton street, Brooklyn, fell from the third story window yesterday, and was fatally injured. Job Cushing, the grandfather of the child, in great excitement, ran for a physician, and on returning to the house, died.

Frank Cassidy, who has been closely confined in a Brooklyn police station for two months, and represented as one of the gang who murdered Professor Palorno, was brought into Court to-day by Captain Ferry, anticipating a *habeas corpus*, and was discharged, the Captain not being able to prefer any charge whatever against the prisoner. Cassidy has disappeared, but previous to leaving, said that Ferry asked him to be silent and he would give him money.

A Smart Radical Diplomatist.

A late paper from Buenos Ayres says that Mr. Stevens, the United States Minister to Uruguay, in his official character, and as attorney of the heirs of Mr. Silas E. Bourrons, is claiming from the Government of that Republic the sum of $6,333.

This petition not being written on stamped paper, as prescribed by law, and not having been presented to the proper tribunal, was returned to him. He then addressed a note to the Minister of Foreign Relations, couched in undiplomatic language, in which he states that, as Minister, he is entitled to immunities which are superior to the laws of the country.

Senor Herrera Ober, Minister of Foreign Relations, replied to Mr. Stevens, that, as United States Minister, he cannot appear as the attorney of any claimants in that Republic, and that the petition of the heirs of Bourrons must be filed in a competent tribunal, and acted on in due course of law.

Such are the men whom the present Radical Administration appoints to represent us abroad.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DIPLOMATIC WANDERERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30.—The *Patriot* has been examining the question as to the manner in which our Foreign Ministers are performing their duties. An editorial paragraph in to-day's issue has the following:

Our Ministers abroad seem to have fallen into the easy-going habits of our Cabinet at home. Mr. Schenck, who is supposed to be at London, drawing his $17,500 a year without extras or operations in the Emma mine, is making a tour in Italy with his daughter. Mr. Washburne has deserted the pleasures of Paris and come home to vote like a loyal friend of the President. Mr. Curtin has virtually retired from the Russian Mission, though no successor has been appointed. Mr. Joy, who is gazetted as Minister to Vienna, contrives to spend a good portion of his time in London, during the season, just as if a transfer would suit his book. Mr. Lewis came home from Portugal in the summer, and informed the State Department how an American Legation could be conducted without holding social relations with the Court to which he is officially accredited. Mr. Nelson has quit Mexico, and is now luxuriating in Indiana. Mr. Bancroft has given up his gallant promenades in Berlin, renounced the Society of Bismarck, and is about to establish himself at Mentone. Our estimable Mr. Butler is on his way to Washington to consult about a reform in the Civil Service.

ISRAELITE COLONIZATION.

The Land Department has just received a letter which shows that other large bodies of Europeans, besides the Alsatians and Lorrainans, are working toward this country for a home. This letter sets forth that a movement is on foot by the Israelites of Europe in the matter of settling a colony of Roumanian and Continental Jews in America. It appears that there is a company formed possessing a paid up capital of $1,500,000, who contemplate settling in this country some 8,000 families, comprising 40,000 persons, and the question is presented to the General Land Office, whether the United States Government will extend to the Company a title to a tract of land, say 250,000 acres, for this purpose on condition that so many families should be located annually, it being the desire to have but one settlement. In reference to the subject, Mr. W. W. Curtis the Acting Commissioner, replies that there is no law providing for the disposal of public lands in the manner proposed, even if a compact body of land comprising such an area could be found, but shows how the title may be acquired by the heads of these families under existing laws, and furnishes the writer with the necessary circulars relative to the public lands of the United States. The frequent calls from Europe and elsewhere for large bodies of land for the purpose of founding Colonies, would indicate that special legislation is desirable to further such enterprises.

HORRIBLE CRUELTY.

A case of barbarous treatment of a soldier belonging to the Signal Corps, and stationed at Fort Whipple, just across the river, is reported to-day. A private attached to the corps left camp at the suggestion of his comrades and went to Alexandria for the purpose of purchasing vinegar. When he returned he passed the quarters of his Lieutenant with the bottle containing his purchase in his hand. The officer, without any question as to its contents, seized the bottle, and dashed it to the ground. The soldier remonstrated at this conduct, and was met by an order ...... being put to hard labor. Another remonstrance followed to this order, the soldiers stating that he was only a day or so out of hospital, and was really unable to work. The order was repeated, when the soldier refused compliance. Whereupon, by order of the Lieutenant, he was lashed to a cart-wheel in the drenching rain prevailing at the time, and there kept for four hours. When the soldier was untied he was found speechless. He has since been in the hospital, and it is stated that he has entirely lost his mind.

A LAW SUIT.

The property of W. N. McVeigh, of Alexandria, Va., was confiscated during the war through proceedings in the United States Circuit Court for the State of Virginia, Judge J. C. Underwood presiding. A house and lot in Alexandria were sold under the decree, Judge Underwood becoming the purchaser. Subsequently Underwood and wife conveyed it to a trustee for the benefit of Mrs. Underwood. McVeigh, after the war, brought suit against Underwood and wife, and the proceedings in Underwood's court were set aside, the Supreme Court of the United States declaring it to be a blot upon our jurisprudence and civilization. Judge Underwood has kept possession of the house and lot, refusing to give up. McVeigh sued Underwood ...... in the Corporation Court to get possession of the property, and has just obtained a favorable verdict.

FRENCH TONNAGE DUES.

Secretary Boutwell, with that happy ignorance of law which characterized his negotiation of the 5 per cent loan, issued orders to Collectors about a month since to discriminate with regard to French tonnage dues. The President's proclamation, which, according to both law and custom, should have preceded the Secretary's instructions and have given him the basis on which to act, tardily comes forth to-day.

[To the Associated Press.]

GENERAL SHERMAN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—General Sherman was out to-day, for the first time since his recent sickness. He rode to the War Department this morning, and devoted some time to official business. Great solicitude has been manifested relative to his health, and during his brief illness many distinguished persons, including a large representation from the Diplomatic corps, army and navy, and other branches of important service, called in person to make inquiry about his health.

CATTLE AND HIDE IMPORTATIONS.

The Treasury Department has issued a circular to Collectors at the principal ports, instructing them to carefully observe the existing regulations, which prevent the importation of neat cattle or hides from countries where hoof and mouth disease is prevalent. The department has received information that this disease has again broken out in the Argentine Republic.

FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS IN FRENCH VESSELS.

The President to-day signed the proclamation declaring that all the provisions of the acts imposing a discrimination on foreign tonnage and of import duties in the United States are revived, and shall, henceforth, be and remain in full force, as relates to goods and merchandise imported into the United States in French vessels from countries other than France so long as any discriminating duties shall continue to be imposed by France upon goods and merchandise imported to France in vessels of the United States from countries other than the United States.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

The Southern Claims Commissioners to-day heard testimony in regard to the claim of Elizabeth A. Gould, of Alexandria, for $28,875, for wood cut by the Army of the Potomac on the river, near Washington. The point of public interest in this case is the endeavor made by the claimant to show a higher value for standing timber than the price of $1 per cord established by the Quartermaster General, at which rate similar claims to the amount of several millions of dollars have been, from time to time, settled by the Quartermaster's Department. The claimant is one of the heirs of the late Congressman Edsall, of New Jersey, who owned large estates in Virginia near this city.

THE SAN JUAN SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A despatch from Berlin says that the three experts to whom the Emperor William referred the San Juan case, in their reports recommended, as a compromise, the adoption of the middle channel as the boundary line between the British and American territory. The reports have not yet been published.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Ex-Consul General Butler writes he is in London, under his own name.

The tug-boat Balloon was burned at Philadelphia on Tuesday night. Loss, $30,000.

Savage's carpet-factory at Amherst, Pa., was burned yesterday morning. Loss, $20,000.

A little child of Peter Monroe, of Columbus, O., was run over and killed, last evening, by a runaway team.

George H. Jenkins, of Washington, is to be executed to-day, for the murder of his wife on the 14th of May last.

Thomas McGrath, a watchman on the Missouri Pacific Railway, in St. Louis, was run over and killed, last night, while taking a drunken man from the track.

The ice-house of J. P. Smith, at Crystal Lake, Ill., was blown down about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. It contained about forty car-loads of ice. The loss is about $5,000.

On last Friday the large steam flouring mills and grain houses at Rockfield, Ind., belonging to A. Van Gundly, Esq., were destroyed by fire. Loss about $30,000 ...... $35,000.

The loss on the steamer Kate Kinney, burned on Tuesday night, at New Albany, is $32,000; insured in the National, of Boston, for $3,500, and for the same amount in the Franklin, of Wheeling.

The Association of the Army of Northern Virginia meets in Richmond to-day. General J. B. Gordon will deliver the annual address.

Thomas Sullivan, of Boston, was yesterday sentenced to ten years in the State's Prison for garroting and robbing a man of $8 in the street.

F. M. Lark, a carpenter in a planing mill at Dayton, O., had his arm fearfully mangled on Tuesday. His shirt-sleeve was caught in a circular-saw. He will probably lose the use of his arm for life.

A painter, named Peacock, fell from a scaffold in the Emanuel Church, Dayton, O., yesterday, and had his left leg broken. He was also severely injured about the head and body, and will probably die.

E. A. Abbott, for nearly twenty years a railroad agent at Cambridge, Ohio, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by shooting himself through the head. The cause is supposed to be domestic troubles.

Max Strakosch, who, with others of the Patti-Mario troupe, were on the train which met with the accident at Beamsville, Ont., on Tuesday afternoon, had his right arm sprained, and was otherwise injured.

A fire broke out in a large body of timber belonging to Stephen Green, of Morgan County, Ill., on Tuesday, and before the flames could be stayed, ten acres were burned over, destroying much valuable timber.

Yesterday a boy, aged 14, named Wood Browning, son of Conductor Browning, of the Cincinnati & Cleveland Railroad, while attempting to get on a freight train while in motion, at Fortville, Ind., fell under the train and had both his legs cut off. He cannot recover.

A special meeting of the Board of Supervisors of LaSalle County is called, to take place at Ottawa on the 7th of November, to appoint a County School Superintendent to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of George S. Wedgewood.

McLaughlin, the Sacramento assassin, was tried yesterday, and found guilty of murder in the first degree. The prisoner, after the return of the verdict, was allowed to leave the court-room unaccompanied by an officer. He visited several saloons, and has not been heard from since.

A switchman, named P. C. Culbertson, in the employ of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway, was run over by a switching engine in the yards of the company at Crestline, yesterday afternoon, and almost instantly killed. He was about 25 years of age, and leaves a wife and one small child.

The farmers from various parts of Morgan and adjacent counties in this State, report that the Hessian fly has made its appearance in immense numbers, and doing great damage to the fall-sown wheat. The opinion of farmers is, that unless rain shall fall soon, the drought and the fly, combined, will totally destroy the wheat crop.

A serious accident occurred last evening in Boston, as a procession was passing through Tremont street, by the explosion of a shell on board a frigate which was carried in the line. Cornelius D. Marsten was mutilated in a horrible manner, and Patrick Haley, who was standing on the sidewalk, was wounded in the leg. The two men were carried to the City Hospital.

The manufacturing establishment of the Columbus Cabinet Company, at Columbus, O., was totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss about $50,000, insured for $17,000 in the following Companies: National, of Boston, $3,000; Hartford, $1,000; Home, of New York, Howe, of Columbus, Franklin, of Wheeling, each $2,000; North American and Aurora, of Cincinnati, each $1,000, and Knox Mutual, $5,000. A large force of workmen suffer heavily, losing fine kits of tools. The stockholders of the Cabinet Company are workmen in the establishment. The cause of the fire is unknown.

For several days past an important insurance case has been on trial before the United States Circuit Court in DesMoines. The administrator of one Hogan sued the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company to recover the amount of a policy for $1,000 on the life of said Hogan, who committed suicide. The Company refused to pay, alleging that the deceased deliberately shot himself, for the express purpose of providing for his family and paying his debts. Yesterday the jury returned a verdict of $1,026 for the plaintiff. In his charge to the jury, Judge Lowe ruled that suicide was not in itself an evidence of insanity, but a circumstance which might tend to show it.

E. D. Williams, one of the proprietors of the Huff House in Winona, Minn., was instantly killed yesterday morning about 9 o'clock, while unscrewing some bolts upon an old gasometer, preparatory to removing some old gasoline works, which were used for the Huff House two years ago. Spontaneous combustion occurred with a loud report, which set fire to the building. His body was thrown through the skylight, and found upon the roof of the building badly charred and mutilated. From the appearance of his remains it seems as if his back had been broken. Mr. Williams was an old and highly respected citizen of that place, being connected with several public enterprises. He was President of the Winona Gas Company, one of the Directors of the Southern Junction Railroad, and one of the proprietors of the Huff House.

The last nights of "Roi Carotte" are announced. The total receipts will amount to $92,000. Mr. Daly is a little disappointed in the aggregate, but pleased to have made the greatest success ever realized at the Grand Opera House.

BETROTHED.

HOENIGSBERGER—BENJAMIN—Arnold Hoenigsberger and Rose Benjamin. No cards.

MARRIED.

CHASE—ROE—Oct. 29, at 187 Ellis-av., by Rev. Dr. Locke; Mr. Chas. A. Chase, of Toledo, O., and Miss Frances Roe, of this city.

SCOVEL—COBB—Oct. 30, at the residence of the bride's father, 757 Michigan-av., by Rev. Arthur Mitchell, Mr. Robert A. Scovel and Miss Clara D. Cobb.

DIED.

BARNET—At 169 Newberry-av., on the 30th inst., at 11:30 p. m., Mary Jane, daughter of James and Isabella Barnet, of typhoid fever and bronchitis, aged 16 years and 7 months. A member of the Chicago High School. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MURRAY—In the Mercy Hospital, Oct. 30, Michael Murray of consumption, aged 65 years. The funeral will take place from St. Bridget's Church to-morrow, 10 a. m. High requiem mass will be sung at 9½. Friends of deceased are invited to attend. Philadelphia papers please copy.

JUSSEN—On the morning of the 29th inst, Miss Louise Jussen, aged 23 years and 5 months. Funeral from 286 Fulton-st., Nov. 1, at 11 a. m., thence by car to Rose Hill.

BERG—Oct. 30, of consumption, Maria M., eldest daughter of Joseph and Mary A. Berg, aged 21 years and 7 months. Funeral from residence 71 West Monroe-st, Friday, Nov. 1, at 10 a. m.

COLLINS—Cornelius, son of C. and H. Collins, aged 3 years 3 months and 12 days. Funeral from residence 246 Augusta-st., at 10 a. m., Friday.

HARRIS—On the 28th, at Eastwood, Canada, at the residence of her mother, in the 27th year of her age, Elizabeth, wife of James Harris, formerly of the North Side Library in this city.

Advertisements Received too Late for Classification.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—35 GOOD BUSINESS horses. Also a first-class open buggy and top buggy; will exchange horse for lumber, coal, flour, feed, groceries, dry goods, hardware or cash. 89 and 91 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, AT 9 ELDRIDGE Court.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st.

OUR SALE OF THURSDAY, Oct. 31,
Will be unusually large and attractive in all varieties of
FANCY CHINA,
AND
BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE,
Dolls, Games and Fancy Goods.
Sale at 9½ a. m. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

BY G. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st.
AT AUCTION,
Another Large and Attractive Sale of
Household Furniture,
IN EVERY VARIETY.
Parlor Sets, Chamber Sets, Extension Tables, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Lounges, Mattresses, Chairs.
Also, every description of Furniture.
Carpets, Oil Cloth, Mirrors, Window Shades, Comforters; 10 Crates of W. G. Crockery; 70 Pkgs. Glassware; Pianos (new).
ON SATURDAY, NOV. 2, AT 9½ O'CLOCK.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.
By ELISON & FO...
POSITIVE SALE ...
500 CAS...
Boots and Sh...
Splendid Line Hats &...
AT AUCTION
THURSDAY MORNING, Oct. 31, at 9½ ... Salesrooms, 84 and 86 Market-st.
ELISON & POMEROY, ...

SPECIAL SALE OF
Hardware, Table Cutl...
Ware, &c.
Also, 10,000 Pounds Indian Red ...
AT AUCTION
FRIDAY MORNING, Nov. 1, at 9½ ...
ELISON & POMEROY ...

GREAT PEREMPT...
AUCTION SA...
OF
One Hundr...
Choice Boulevard ...
FRONTING
ON SOUTH HALST...
Green, Peoria, Sanga... Morgan-sts.,
CORNER OF
HALSTED-ST. AND FIFTY-...
ST. BOULEVARD,
MONDA...
NOVEMBER 4, 18...
ON THE PREMI...
These lots are in Subdivision ... of the S. E. 1-4 of Section 5, 38, ... are splendidly located, being on ... and within 90 feet of the Boulev... fine improvements, and are of easy ... the P. Ft. W. & Chicago Railw... property is very desirable for resid... situated in a district where prop... creasing in value, they present ext... vantages for an investment or specu...
A SPECIAL FREE TRA...
Will leave Madison-st. Depot at 10 ... a. m. on day of sale, stopping at ... Crossing, Archer-av., Trumbull-... Rock Island Car Shops, return... o'clock p. m.
A FREE LUNC...
Will also be provided. Terms of ... cash. Purchaser assumes $100 ... due 2d of September, 1873. Bala... and two years, or in instalments ... six months, as preferred, with inter... ferred payments at 8 per cent ... ally; 5 per cent discount will be ... cash. TITLE PERFECT. A com... stract of title will be furnished to ... chaser, and warrantee deed given... commodations are ample for all ... attend this sale, or take a free ride ... the improvements in that locality. ... 10 per cent deposit will be requir... of sale. ELISON & POMEROY, ...

By WM. A. BUTTERS & ...
FOREIGN AND DOMES...
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY G...
Ready-made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, ... ery, Hosiery, etc., THURSDAY, OCT. 3... Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. A...

VALUABLE WATER ...
AT AUCTION,
To Settle the Estate of a Deceased P...
On THURSDAY MORNING, Oct. 3... Butters' Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 ...
We shall sell, without reserve, ...
Lot 5, of Blocks 5 and 6, of Sa...
Sec. 29, Town 39, R. 14, ...
This lot fronts 211 feet on Colege-st., ... fronting on Dearing-st., 600 feet to Harbor. Terms, ¼ cash, balance 1, 2, 3, and 4 years ... payable semi-annually. The Lot is ... rented until May, 1874, at ... Abstracts have been made ... cifities on the Lot. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Auc...

MARBLE-FRONT HO...
60 PECK-ST.,
AT AUCTIO...
On Thursday Morning, Oct 31, at 11 ...
AT
BUTTERS' AUCTION R...
55 and 57 South Canal...
We shall sell without reserve the ... story and basement house, 60 Peck-st., ... to alley. The house contains 3 parlors, ... bars and bedrooms, dining room, kitchen, ... bath, water closet, bells, speaking tubes, ... every modern convenience. Terms, $4,000 ... 1873, balance part cash and 1 year. This ... sirably located in a fine neighborhood, and is ... attention of those desiring a handsome home. W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auc...

REAL ESTATE SA...
DESIRABLE LO...
In Blocks 8 and 16 of Secti...
Town 39, Range 14, ...
AT AUCTION,
On Monday Afternoon, Nov. 4, ...
On the Grounds, at 2 o'clock.
8 Lots fronting on Throop-st.,
2 Lots fronting on Allport-st.,
Between Evans and Hastings-...
6 Lots fronting on Throop-st., ...
7 Lots fronting on Allport-st., ...
Between Clayton and Twenty-...
1 Large Lot fronting on Twenty-...
133 Feet corner of and fronting on ... st., being Lot 3, a most desira... for a LUMBER DEALER.
Title perfect. Full and complete abstract. ... cash, balance 1 and 2 years ... WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auc...

By HARRISON & CO.
REGULAR THURSDAY'S SALE ...
DRY GOOD...
This Morning, at 9 1-2 o'clock, ...
Velvets, Lace Curtains, ... ficial Flowers, Wool ... Hose, &c. &c.
HARRISON & CO., Auc...

FRESH IMPORTATION OF
CANARY BIRDS AND PAR...

By EDWIN A. RICE & CO.
SALOON AT AUCTI...
The entire stock, fixtures, and lease of the ... store, No. 5 West Lake-st., near the bridge, ... without reserve, in one lot, to the highest ... DAY (Thursday) at 10½ o'clock a. m.
EDWIN A. RICE & CO., Auc...

60,000 CIGAR...
AT AUCTION,
THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 5 West Lake... positive, in lots to suit.
EDWIN A. RICE & CO., Auc...

VOLUME 26.

INSURANCE.

TIME-TRIED
AND
FIRE-TESTED
PHŒNIX
Insurance Company,
HARTFORD, CONN.

The Agency of the above old and well-known Company will be reopened on the first day of November next, under the management of
JAMES AYARS, JR.
Resident Agent.
OFFICE,
157 & 159 LA SALLE-ST.
Room No. 8.

TO RENT.
TO RENT.
55 STATE-ST., Second Floor with Steam Elevator.
57 STATE-ST., Basement, with or without Steam Power.
Apply on the premises.
J. W. MIDDLETON.

TO RENT.
...floor of 23 Wabash-av. Apply on the premises.
CHACE & ABELL.

BUSINESS CARDS.
To Western Live Stock Shippers.
JACOB YOUNG, late of the firm of Bentley, Young & ..., Live Stock Commission Merchants, Union Stock ..., respectfully informs his numerous friends that he ... withdrawn from said firm, and will hereafter continue ... business on his own account. A continuance of ... favors requested. Prompt and personal attention ... given to all consignments and proceeds remitted ... delay. Address JACOB YOUNG, Live Stock Commission Merchant, Exchange Building, Union Stock ..., Illinois.

BOLTS.
CONTINENTAL BOLT WORKS,
CREGIER, CLARKE & CO.,
Manufacturers of MACHINE BOLTS, LAG SCREWS, ... BRIDGE, ROOF, AND CAR BOLTS, TURN BUCKLES, BOLT ENDS, ETC. Any description of bolts made to order on short notice. Works corner Market and ...
CLARKE, ABBOTT & CO., 50 and 52 East Madison-st., sole agents.

HAMS.
...am now prepared to supply the trade with my celebrated brand of Sugar-Cured Hams and Smoked Meats, ... kinds.
HENRY PHILLIPS,
55 & 57 Fulton-st.

DR. H. TOMBOEKEN
...begs leave to inform his patrons and friends that he has returned from Europe and resumed his medical practice ... Halsted-st., northeast corner of Madison, Room 28. ... hours from 8 to 10 a. m. and 1 to 3 p. m.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, &c.
BUYERS
...visiting our city will find it to their advantage to examine the stock of
SONTAG & STAUDINGER,
640 Wabash-av., 13th-st.,
IMPORTERS OF
French China,
Bohemian Glassware,
Lava Ware,
Parian Marble,
Baskets,
China Toys,
Dolls.
Fancy Goods in Great Variety at Lowest Prices.
BRANCH OFFICE, WITH SAMPLES,
... and 85 Wabash-av.

FURNITURE.
RUDOLPH & THOMALEN
153 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.
FINE AND MEDIUM
FURNITURE.
Small expenses, small profits, low prices.

FINANCIAL.
WE WANT
...Claims, Bills, Notes, Accounts, &c., for collection in any part of the country.
...'s Mercantile Collection Agency,
146 EAST MADISON-ST.

Loans Negotiated
...estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.
G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,
165 East Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Geo. Foy & Co.,
WHOLESALE TOBACCONISTS,
REMOVED TO
NO. 25 SOUTH WATER-ST.

LOST,
...Collector's Pocketbook, containing notes and ... belonging to D. W. Richardson. A reward of $10 ... be paid for its return to 5 Central Union Block.